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48-Hr. Week Exceptions; Finland Re-elects Ryti; Point Rationing Held Easy

The World's Day—February 15, 1943

Washington: McNutt Promises Work Exceptions

Manpower Commissioner McNutt promised he would provide for exceptions to the 48-hour minimum work week to protect those unable to meet such a schedule because of special circumstances. He told a press conference it would be advisable for employers in the 32 areas where the 48-hour-week has been ordered into immediate effect to await the new regulations before changing current schedules.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, will arrive here shortly and later make public appearances in Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and her alma mater, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., the Chinese Embassy announced.

Senator Ball (R) of Minnesota offered legislation to write the "Little Steel" formula into law in order, he said, to offset union pressure for "wage increases which would start another inflationary spiral."

Reiterating the Selective Service Bureau's opposition to legislation to give men with dependents draft deferment priorities, Lieut. Francis V. Keesling told the House Military Affairs Committee the measure would be difficult to administer.

The War Manpower Commission announced a list of 51 additional colleges and universities approved for use by the War and Navy Departments for specialized war training programs, supplementing the group of 263 schools announced earlier.

Agreements for international, commercial use of aviation fields and facilities after the war must be made "on a fair and equitable basis," A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee considering continuance of Lend-Lease.

The War Labor Board announced appointment of three new regional boards with headquarters in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

United Mine Workers leaders, seeking a $2 a day pay increase for miners, indicated in an official organ editorial that failure to negotiate a new contract by March 31 will not result in a soft coal strike provided an agreement reached later is retroactive to that date.

Wiley B. Rutledge was sworn in as President Roosevelt's eighth appointee to the Supreme Court, restoring it to its full membership of nine.

In Europe: President Ryti of Finland Re-elected

President Risto Ryti of Finland was re-elected to head the Government by a practically unanimous vote of the Finnish electoral college.

Nazi decree to clear Bohemia and Moravia of Jews by March 31 was reported by the British section of the World Jewish Congress.

Shooting of a Nazi appointee in the Netherlands was reported by the Aneta News Agency. The assassination of C. van Ravenzwaai, Mayor of Utrecht and Minister of Social Affairs in the Nazi-controlled Netherlands Government was the third recently reported.

Boston: Confidence in Housewives Expressed

Confidence that New England housewives will take point rationing of food in their stride when it begins in two weeks was expressed today by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. [Page 2.]

Members of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks were guests of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston, at a luncheon today which opened the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Order. [Page 5.]

Legislation making women teachers who marry eligible to continue in their professions was urged today by speakers appearing before the Legislative Committee on Education.

National: New Michigan Time Change Optional

Michigan, which by legislative act, went back an hour from Eastern War Time, found that as the lawmakers had left the change to local option, compliance was far from general, the division extending even to some counties.

Although Ohio's legislature enacted a bill recently removing the State from Eastern War Time to the hour-slower Eastern Standard Time, city after city, including Columbus, Cleveland, Akron, Dayton and some 15 others, evidenced intention to remain on the fast war time. Gov. John W. Bricker has until Feb. 23 to act on the bill.

Motions for dismissal of the National Labor Relations Board case against three Henry Kaiser shipyards in the Portland, Ore., area were dismissed and the case adjourned until March 15.

Japanese and their descendants, regardless of citizenship, will be prohibited from owning land in Arkansas under a bill signed by Gov. Homer Adkins. The law is aimed at thousands of West Coast and Hawaiian Japanese in Arkansas relocation camps.

Mideast: Ali Soheily Named Premier of Iran

Ali Soheily was named premier of Iran and charged with forming a new cabinet. He has served as Minister to Britain.

Ankara, Turkey, has seen a week of intense British, Russian and Turkish activity, giving rise to speculations that fresh developments were coming soon in relations between Russia and Turkey.

India: Government Report on Gandhi Condition

Mohandas K. Gandhi, who is on his fifth day of a 21-day fast intended to effect his unconditional release from confinement, shows a condition less satisfactory than yesterday, a government announcement stated.

Lieutenant General Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces, declared that the Axis forces are "on the decline." In New Delhi he jovially told United States Army Air officers he had "an appointment in Berlin a year from today," and would meet them "six months afterward in Tokyo."

Americas: U. S.-British Mission in Brazil

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell of the United States and British Field Marshal Sir John Dill conferred with Brazil's Air Minister, Joachim Salgado, Jr., at Recife.

The Republic of Cuba pledged anew its solidarity with the United States in a ceremony commemorating the 45th anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor.

The Venezuela Foreign Office informed the United States and British Governments that Venezuela officially indorsed the principles contained in the Atlantic Charter.

Africa: Waacs Parade With Foreign Legion

In Algiers the Waacs paraded Sunday with one of the world's most colorful fighting regiments, the French Foreign Legion. Marching behind the Legion band along with French sailors and British Tommies they won a big hand from French crowds along the way.

New Cabinet of Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algeria, indicates a steady housecleaning of pro-Vichy elements in that while the members are colonial functionaries not widely known they are said to be as a group anti-Nazi.

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Weather Predictions

Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:45 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:11 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:46 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:09 a. m.

Sub-Zero Cold Heavy Drain On Fuel Reserves

Mercury's dip to a point 14 below zero stirs officials to take steps to evacuate heatless homes

Householders whose supply of furnace oil is dangerously low are instructed not to appeal to their local war price and rationing boards or to the Office of Price Administration.

Every avenue of relief was being explored this afternoon by OPA officials and some further announcement is expected later today.

Winter's frigid grip, which last night pushed thermometers in Boston and New England to subzero temperatures, continued today with the Weather Bureau prediction that the mercury would dip deep into the glass again tonight.

Colder temperatures were recorded in Boston suburbs with Quincy reporting 18 to 20 below; Dover, minus 22, and Needham 18.

New England's new cold wave has caused heavy strain on fuel reserves in this region and steps are now being taken by city and various State officials to evacuate people from homes where oil supplies have become exhausted.

However, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, says that while heating oil supplies continue critically low the present situation can be met without any persons leaving their homes if the "good neighbor" policy of calling on oil distributors only when absolutely necessary is followed out.

Fortunately for Boston a sizeable supply of kerosene reached Boston last night and today was being rapidly distributed.

At 14 Below

In the 68-year records of the Boston Weather Bureau today was the fourth coldest day on its books. At 9:30 this morning the official reading was 14 below. This mark was the coldest Feb. 15 in the Bureau's history. The coldest day in the Bureau's records was on Feb. 9, 1934 when the thermometer dropped to 18 below. The other two coldest days were on Dec. 29 and 30 in 1933 when the mercury slid to 17 and 15 below, respectively.

Coldest spot in all New England today was at the "tip-top" house on New Hampshire's Mount Washington where a 46-below-zero mark was recorded.

Many of the Middle Atlantic States likewise were experiencing winter's clutch. In Watertown, N. Y., a 35-below-the line temperature was set while such other communities as Ogdensburgh, Warrensburg, and Gloversville, N. Y., posted sub-zero marks of 34, 33, and 32. New York City recorded a 7 below which is a new mark for the date.

Transportation in Boston was hampered by the cold with commuter trains running from an hour to two hours late.

The cold wave swept into New England early last night on the breath of a bitter north wind. The mercury began to plummet right after sunset and didn't stop until it hit the 14 below mark early this morning.

Rural Areas Colder

Rural New England reported much colder temperatures with Pittsfield, Mass., coming in with a 25 below reading. Other sub-zero recordings were: Concord, N. H., 19; Burlington, Vt., 23; Bangor, Maine, 17; and Providence, R. I., 14.

While Boston and its suburbs escaped the brunt of Saturday's snowfall, Portland, Maine, was blanketed with 11 inches of wet snow, the heaviest fall since January of 1941.

The razor-edge north wind which accompanied the cold wave continued most of the day, but the Weather Bureau said that this would diminish by nightfall.

The Berkshires received a deep fall of snow over the week end with high winds piling it up into drifts along the Jacobs Ladder Highway. Many of the snow plows were unable to cope with the heavy snow.

Persons whose pipes became

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

French Battleship Richelieu in N. Y.; Germans Bend U. S. Line in Tunisia; Italy's Hopes for Allied 'Deal' Fade

Churchill remarks at Tripoli indicate that Italians are considered conquered people.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's references to Tripoli in his speech on Feb. 11 to the House of Commons are worth particular attention as probably providing the key to United Nations policy toward that unhappy country, as approved in the Casablanca conversations.

Mr. Churchill termed it "the first Italian city to be delivered by British arms from the grip of the Hun." He also said he had not realized before he visited it "how magnificent a city and harbor Tripoli had been made."

There was no gloating over the misfortunes of Italy in this remark. On the contrary, there was this real praise for the physical job the Italians had done at Tripoli. Further, there was every implication that Allied policy considers Tripoli an Italian city and therefore a city to be restored to Italian sovereignty whenever there is a free Italy.

There is also the clear implication that Italy is not considered today in any light except that of one of the various nations of Europe which have been overrun by Germany and is being held in subjection by Hitler's armed forces.

Cabinet Changes Significant

This attitude is particularly interesting in connection with the recent Cabinet changes in Italy.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Premier Benito Mussolini's own son-in-law, recently led a general exodus from the Cabinet of the men who had been the major leaders of Italian fortunes since the beginning of the war. He himself went to the Vatican as Ambassador, a post from which he perhaps hopes to be able to establish contact with the Allied world. Count Dino Grandi, Minister of Justice and prewar Italian Ambassador to London, moved out entirely. Along with the Cabinet change Augusto Rosso, former Italian Ambassador in Washington, was posted to Ankara.

There are two plausible interpretations of these shifts. One is that the Italian Government, sensing the rapid decline in Axis fortunes, is putting those of its members who have the widest acquaintance in the Allied world into positions where they can open negotiations for peace. The other is that these men, as representatives of a group, are getting out of the Fascist picture in the hope of saving themselves and their fortunes when the crash comes.

Negotiations Precluded

Whatever the true explanation may be, Mr. Churchill's remarks are a bucket of cold water for the ex-Fascist leaders. For the assumption behind his remarks that Italy is a conquered country to be liberated by United Nations arms eliminates the idea of treating with any representatives either of the Italian Government or the Fascist Party for the easier conquest of Italy.

If it were to be assumed that Counts Ciano and Grandi and their friends could deliver Italy to Allied arms as Admiral Jean Darlan was able to deliver French Africa, then the conversational approach would be based on the assumption that the Italian leaders were approachable as representatives of a government in being with powers. But Mr. Churchill approaches the subject of Italy as though any negotiations with Italian-Fascist leaders, past and present, are a waste of time and beside the point.

The actual assumption in State Department quarters in Washington is down the line of the Church-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Germans Flee to Escape Trap

Broken arrow indicates how German forces fleeing from captured Rostov are facing encirclement by Soviet forces driving from north. Black arrows represent fleeing Germans. White arrows indicate main points of Russian drives. Shaded area shows territory regained by Russians.

Russian Advances Imperil Four Big German Armies

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 15—The recapture of Rostov and Voroshilovgrad was regarded here as putting at least three German armies, and perhaps four, in a perilous dilemma.

Not only the whole Donets Basin, but the Crimea itself is seriously threatened by the rapid Soviet advance south of Kharkov in the direction of Dniepropetrovsk.

In this area, bounded roughly by the Dnieper, Donets, and Don Rivers, with the Sea of Azov on the south, very important Axis forces are menaced with encirclement.

The Second German Army under Col. Gen. Baron von Weichs is retreating westward along the coast after having been driven out of Rostov.

With him was part of the Seventeenth German Army under Field Marshal Siegmund List, which escaped from the Caucasus through the Rostov gap before it finally closed last week.

Placed at 300,000 Men

Further north, at Shakhty and Stalino the brunt of the German attack is being borne by the Fourth Panzer Army under Colonel General von Hoth, aided by remnants of the satellite armies, mainly Rumanian.

These forces are estimated to total at least 300,000 men. They are faced with a grave dilemma, for if they attempt to hold on at Shakhty, Stalino, and Mariupol, for instance, and thus delay the Red Army from the east, they run the risk of sharing the fate of the Stalingrad armies. Parallel Russian thrusts southwestward at Lozovaya and Kranoarmeisk are swiftly approaching the banks of the Dnieper at the great bend of the river.

According to some military commentators here, it may be already too late for the German commanders in this Donets area to save more than a part of their forces. The Russian capture of Kranoarmeisk cut the last but one of the remaining railways along which the Germans can retreat.

Junction of Rail Lines

If the Red Army reaches the great main line junction just east of Dniepropetrovsk, the Germans' last hope will be gone, for all railway lines of the Donets Basin branch out from this point.

Furthermore, German forces in the Crimea—including those which had escaped or are now trying to escape thither from the Caucasus across the Kerch Strait—are also threatened by this same drive toward the Dnieper—although, of course, less directly.

The problem of the Germans in attempting to escape this gigantic trap is complicated by the fact that most of their troops are tired and discouraged over the long retreat, and that the few railways remaining uncut by the Russians are insufficient to allow both a speedy evacuation of the Nazis from the danger area and bringing up of sufficient reserves to constitute effective rear guards.

Fall of Kharkov Expected

At all events, the recapture of Rostov is regarded in London as of great symbolic as well as strategic importance. If it is followed quickly by the fall of Kharkov—and there is every expectation that this strong hedgehog position already two thirds surrounded will soon be forced to capitulate—then the situation in South Russia will have entered a new stage.

For seizure of both of these strong points and the reoccupation of the Donets Basin will mean that the Russians will have not only retaken virtually all the territory lost to the Axis in last summer's German offensive.

It will mean also that the Soviet countermove has developed into a

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Several destroyers and cruiser Montcalm in convoy reaching U. S. ports from Africa.

By Joseph Morton
Associated Press Correspondent, the only newspaperman aboard the Richelieu during its crossing from Dakar to New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu, crippled but still far from impotent, slid into New York harbor on Feb. 11 after dodging a pack of submarines in mid-Atlantic and riding out the toughest gale many of its crew had ever experienced.

The 7,600-ton French cruiser Montcalm, a six-inch gun vessel which, like the Richelieu, had been based at the West African port of Dakar, made most of the Atlantic crossing with the battleship and berthed at Philadelphia. The two parted company two and a half days out.

Several French destroyers, which went to an undisclosed eastern port, also came across with the Richelieu and Montcalm.

Two large new French destroyers, La Fantasque and Le Terrible, each 2,569 tons, also made the crossing from Dakar and put into an undisclosed east coast port.

At a press conference announcing the arrival, Vice-Admiral V. B. Raymond A. Fenard, chief of a French naval mission to the United States, issued a statement which said:

"For the first time since 1939, there arrived a few days ago in certain eastern ports a most important contingent of French war vessels under the orders of General Giraud [Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner in North Africa], including a battleship, a cruiser, and several destroyers, which are to undergo necessary repairs in different Navy yards where they will be cordially received and treated just like all other United Nations ships.

Valuable Power for Allies

"They are of the most modern types and constitute a valuable addition to the force of the United Nations.

"The crews are glad to be in the United States, where most of them are visiting for the first time, and they have their hearts set on speeding up the refitting of their ships.

"After more than two years of enforced inaction, they are anxious to take up the fight once again against our common enemy. They will soon join their comrades of the French Navy who have since last December taken their places with the British and American navies and are doing their share in keeping open the sea lanes to the North African front."

Censorship permitted the disclosure today of the ships' arrival.

The Richelieu had lain at anchor at Dakar for more than two years.

Naval officials permitted me to make the 3,700-mile trip from Africa with her "just in case anything should happen."

United States destroyers escorted us all the way, safeguarding against an attempt by Germany and Italy to sink such a prize

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Russians edge closer to Kharkov after driving foe from Rostov and Voroshilovgrad.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

While German armies in Russia continue to reel backward from Rostov and Voroshilovgrad and the Red Army edges closer and closer to Kharkov, other Axis forces appear to have launched a limited offensive against American positions in Tunisia.

Allied headquarters in Algiers announced that a strong German striking force, in all probability drawn from Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, had penetrated American positions for approximately 20 miles in the Faid Pass area. Faid Pass is 65 miles inland from the Tunisian coast, where the Afrika Korps and the troops of Gen. Jurgin von Arnim have joined or are about to join forces. The penetration obviously endangers the American anchor at Gafsa and battlefront dispatches indicated it might have to be evacuated temporarily.

The Axis blow in all likelihood represents a "defensive offensive" aimed at preventing or delaying any effective junction of the British Eighth Army and the Allied forces in Tunisia.

In Russia, meanwhile, upwards of 500,000 Germans fleeing from Rostov and Voroshilovgrad and in the Caucasus are in danger of being encircled. Rostov, southern bastion of the German line, and Voroshilovgrad, fortified industrial center, were captured Sunday. The British Radio said the Russians had pressed beyond Rostov and were shelling Taganrog, 40 miles to the west. Farther north, the vital German stronghold of Kharkov was expected to fall at any minute.

In retaking Rostov, the Red Army has won a victory second only to that of Stalingrad. It is no longer a question of whether the Germans can make a stand on the Dnieper or in the Pripet Marshes. The question now is: can they prevent a disaster that would send them staggering out of Russia altogether?

On the other hand, if the Germans can do the unexpected and impede the Soviet advance west of Rostov, certain factors shortly will begin to work in their favor. The farther west they go, the shorter become their supply lines, while, contrariwise, the longer become those of the Russians. Spring thaws and their accompanying seas of mud will begin in another month. And there are increasing signs that professional soldiers, and not Hitler and his intuition, are directing the German withdrawal.

In the aerial war, the Allies have struck new and heavy blows in both the western and eastern theaters.

The RAF bombed Cologne in Germany and Milan in Northern Italy in follow-up raids to a powerful week-end smash at the German submarine base at Lorient, France.

In the Orient, the Japanese air and naval base at Rabaul, New Britain, was set afire in the heaviest bomber raid yet undertaken by the Allies in the Southwest Pacific.

Russia:

Nazis at Taganrog Reported Under Fire

The British Radio said that Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov on the Sea of Azov, already was under Russian artillery fire and that the bulk of the Germans trying to flee from the Donets Basin had been trapped. It did not bring out whether the Soviet guns were those of batteries stationed at Yeisk, 12 miles to the south across the Sea of Azov, or from a spearhead that

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New Deal Faces Revolt: Threat to Postwar Plans

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—President Roosevelt's New Deal faces revolt all down the line.

The matter is so serious that party leaders can no longer ignore it. Whether Mr. Roosevelt himself recognizes the symptoms is unknown. Till recently, politicians declared he had "his head in the clouds" and was not aware of domestic events. But the revolt is there all right.

Essentially it is a domestic matter. Ironically, it comes at a time when the United Nations are having their greatest military successes, when the great arsenal of democracy is hitting its stride.

But the political revolt at home may have international repercussions of the most far-reaching nature. Already, opposition has grown so sharp and so partisan that almost anything a Roosevelt adherent proposes, even so obvious a matter as postwar planning by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, is opposed simply because the Administration favors it.

Threat to 'League' Idea

The possibility is that this will defeat a new international order or League of Nations, just as partisanship defeated the first, although most of the country favored the idea.

Many political observers here believe that if an election were held tomorrow, it would be a Republican landslide. Many of them see the trend not reversed, but actually growing stronger, by 1944.

While Republicans rejoice at the prospect, it is too early yet to determine whether they accept the greater responsibility that goes with power.

The New Deal has had a series of sharp legislative defeats.

None of these has been in itself serious; taken together they are very serious.

Mr. Roosevelt's nomination of Bronx Boss Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia was withdrawn: cause, Democratic defections.

Mr. Roosevelt's order limiting top salaries to $25,000 after taxes was dropped in the House Ways and Means Committee, 15 to 10. Cause: Democratic defections.

"Pet" Project

Mr. Roosevelt's pet, the National Resources Planning Board, of which his uncle, Frederic A. Delano, is head, was dropped from the appropriation bill. Cause: Democratic defections.

Free mailing privilege of executive departments was dropped from the first House Appropriation bill: Cause: Democratic defections and absenteeism.

These typical instances illustrate

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Discharge of 150 Welders At Fore River Gets Union O. K.

Discharge of 150 welders for absenteeism at the big Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass.—said to be the first drastic effort to check the wave of absenteeism running through war plants across the country—was indorsed today by the Independent Union of Fore River Workers, which has sole collective bargaining rights at the yard.

William H. Norton, President of the Independent Union, in a statement reported the following instances which he said had been checked:

Over a period of between three and six months, 55 welders were absent between 30 to 40 days; 33 were absent 40 to 50 days; 15 were absent over 50 days; 1 was absent 89 times in six months; 1 was absent 71 times in three months.

The others lost from eight days in one month to a maximum of 30 days in three months.

The discharge immediately raised the problem of military service for many of the workers let out.

The Union obtained sole bargaining rights in 1941 by winning a Labor-Board election over the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

James E. Marino, a national representative of the C. I. O. union, today said his union was asking the War Manpower Commission to intervene. Mr. Marino declared that while some discharges for absenteeism probably were justified, the total was too large to attribute to this cause. He claimed the company actually was laying off men to cover up its own mistakes in production.

Moves to curb absenteeism: Page 3.

Smooth Rationing of Food Foreseen by Administrator

Confidence that New England housewives will take the new point rationing system in their stride when it becomes effective two weeks from now was expressed today by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Certainly, they need have no apprehension in looking forward to the problems of shopping for canned and processed fruits, vegetables, soups, and juices for their families, he said. British housewives, he added, have been shopping with the point system for more than a year, and have found that they can manage without difficulty.

"I am entirely confident that New England women, noted for their patriotism and famous for their ability to manage the meals for their families, will be more than equal to any problem offered by point shopping," Mr. Backman asserted.

Purpose of System

"The purpose of point rationing and shopping is to give everyone his or her fair share of the articles that are not plentiful because of war demands. It will provide a freedom of choice among all rationed canned goods. It will protect each family's share of commodities that are scarce. It will prevent the possibility of some families having lots of certain foodstuffs while other families have little or none. I am confident that the patriotic women of New England will be quick to realize the advisability and the advantages of point rationing."

Registration for War Ration Book No. 2, which will contain blue stamps for the purchase of canned and processed vegetables and fruits, and red stamps to be used later for meat, will be held during the week of Feb. 21.

In almost all sections of New England registration will be in schools, and most residents will go to the school nearest to their home to obtain their new ration books.

It is anticipated that the vast majority of the registrants will be women—New England wives and mothers—registering for their families. One person may register for the entire family.

The person registering should take with him or her to the registration place the coffee-sugar ration books of all members of the family. Those registering also must be prepared to report the amount of canned and bottled goods of the rationed items on hand, excluding containers which are less than eight ounces in size, and five cans for each member of the family.

Produce Not Affected

Mr. Backman stressed that fresh fruits and vegetables will not be rationed. While declaring that housewives may use their point coupons in any way they see fit, he said they unquestionably will find they can use them to greater advantage for their families by spending them only on foodstuffs for which non-rationed substitutes cannot be obtained.

Housewives, he said, will find that there are many ways in which they will be able to stretch their ration points. They can do this, he said, by buying fresh fruits and vegetables instead of those that are canned, bottled, or frozen.

They can stew and bake their own fruits. They can serve home-made soups. They can use more home-grown and home-preserved fruits and vegetables.

"The nutrition value of the meals served in New England homes should not be in the slightest reduced by the point rationing program," said Mr. Backman. "I am entirely sure that New England housewives, with their patriotism, their skill and ingenuity, under point rationing will continue to provide their families with meals that are as nutritious as ever. And they probably won't need many, if any, suggestions from the men folks on how to do it."

New England WLB to Hold First Meeting

The New England War Labor Board will hold its first meeting tomorrow at its offices at 209 Washington Street, Boston.

The board will handle labor disputes in this region, rather than their going to Washington, and will have jurisdiction over 16,000 industrial establishments with 1,000,000 workers. It is one of 10 regional boards set up in a decentralization of the National War Labor Board.

Its membership consists of the following, the public having eight representatives, industry eight, the American Federation of Labor four and the Congress of Industrial Organizations four, or a total of eight also for labor:

The public representatives, in addition to the Regional Chairman of the Board, Saul Wallen, are: Prof. Norman Ware, Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., vice-chairman; the Rev. Walter S. McGuinn, S. J., Boston College School of Social Work, vice-chairman; Prof. E. Wight Bakke, Yale University; Judge Oliver Winslow Branch, Supreme Court, Manchester, N. H.; Judge John S. Murdock, 89 Keene Street, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt.; Dr. Kenneth Sills, Bowdoin College, Bowdoin, Maine; Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Industry is represented by Winthrop L. Carter, President of the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company, Nashua, N. H.; Ira Mosher, American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass.; Henry I. Harriman, New England Power Association, Boston; Clarence C. McDavitt, Newton, retired vice-president, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; Norman McLeod, Abrasive Machine Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; Harold Madden, American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn.; R. L. Patrick, Rock of Ages Company, Burlington, Vt.

The labor members are: American Federation of Labor—Frank Heavey, Hartford Central Labor Union, Hartford, Conn.; Daniel J. Goggin, President, Boston Central Labor Union; John McConnell, international representative of Amalgamated Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, A. F. of L., Providence, R. I.; Richard W. Gustin, Maine State Federation of Labor, Bangor, Maine; Congress of Industrial Organizations—J. William Bellanger, sub-regional director, Textile Workers' Union of America, Worcester; Joseph Salerno, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Boston; Harry Tuvim, United Wholesale and Department Store Employees, Boston; Jeremiah A. Linnehan, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Lynn.

Learning What to Spot

By a Staff Photographer

Civilian Observers at Aircraft Recognition Class

Second Lieut. Steve Malek of the Army Air Force holds a model Flying Fortress before a group of 40 civilian observers from Southern New England who are attending a class in aircraft recognition at the Hotel Copley Square. The class, first of its kind in Boston, will last a week, and is designed to acquaint the volunteer workers who make up "The Eyes and Ears of the Army Air Force" with identifying features of American and enemy planes. Privates Robert Fleischner (left) and J. C. Rice, Jr., of the Signal Corps assisted in the demonstration.

Liquor Shares Blame In Plant Absenteeism

Drinking is causing absenteeism in war plants, getting hold of more women than ever before, and putting more cases of neglected children into the courts. Meantime rejections of alcoholics for the Army have run very high in some big city localities, while many who have slipped in clutter up guardhouses.

These angles of alcoholism during wartime were brought out at a sociological conference on the problem held last evening at the Washingtonian Hospital here. The meeting developed as a revival of interest in the appraisal of the social and economic waste of alcoholism, especially in these times. The Boston hospital is one of the oldest institutions in the country for treatment of inebriates.

Only practical experts participated in the conference. They agreed that to treat alcoholism as a crime does not bring results. They explored the question in a more scientific and less penological way, and sought to see what influences could be mustered. They had no single solution.

Highest Rate Since 1920

"Serious intemperance as a cause of the disruption of homes and abuse or neglect of children appeared last year in 26.9 per cent of the cases brought to the attention of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This is the highest rate since 1920. It means that intemperance figured in more than one out of every four cases we handled in 1942 in the entire State. These totaled 6,428 families involving 16,232 children.

"Broken homes generally result in neglected children, and the sequence of neglect, delinquency and crime is well recognized. Broken homes resulting from the separation, desertion or divorce of parents appeared in 30.5 per cent of our cases in 1940 and in 31.1 per cent last year. Intemperance is one of the strongest factors in the disruption of home life as we see it in our work. A new feature produced by the great expansion of war industry, women going into factories and some families having a fabulous increase in income is the increase in drinking among women." — Theodore A. Lothrop, General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"There is no doubt in my mind that alcoholism is a very pressing problem in the present emergency and particularly related to the problem of absenteeism which has become of national significance. I have just made inquiry about this at a conference of businessmen gathered here from the East and Middle West. I asked a number did they have any problem over indulgence in alcohol. Almost without exception the businessmen said yes, and spoke very vigorously."—John B. Fox, Instructor in Industrial Research, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, who served as Moderator of the session at the Washingtonian Hospital.

Other Expert Comment

"Social workers feel that in about 10 per cent of the families with which they are working alcohol is a problem. The unstable home is likely to produce unstable children, I think it is generally agreed. While some of these children may take such an aversion to alcohol that they become almost reformists, and others develop quite normally, there is the other group that grows up with the problem of alcoholism. Mental hygiene has had a great deal of influence since the last war. It aims to make people more happy in the particular environment in which they live.

"That is not the answer to alcoholism, but part of it. People who learn to be satisfied with what they have are more likely to live in well-adjusted, stable homes and the children to have a better chance to grow up normally. This re-education is one of the things social workers are most interested in and where they feel they have most to offer."—Miss Sybil M. Baker, General Secretary of the Family Department of the Brookline Friendly Society and a member of the Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Hospital.

"A little under a thousand men are at the state farm who have been sentenced as drunks. You are not going to solve this problem by ways of the courts and punishment to be handed out, but more through psychiatry and associated fields."—Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Parole Board of the Massachusetts Department of Correction.

"A great number of men from the South End in Boston have been rejected for the Army because of alcoholism. Some chronic alcoholics still get into the Army. How are you going to tell on a brief examination? There is a percentage, not high in numbers but much higher than we want, who don't get along well in the Army because of alcoholism. The guardhouses are full of them."—Dr. H. C. Solomon, Chief Civilian Psychiatrist of the Boston Armed Forces Induction Station.

Bill Seeks to Remove Ban On Women Teachers Who Wed

Legislation making women teachers who marry eligible to continue in the profession was urged today by speakers appearing before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Declaring that the advantages of married women in the teaching profession far outweigh the disadvantages, Mrs. Edith Bartlett Conway, of Boston, State Chairman of the National Womens' Party, told the Committee that it was insulting to womanhood that such legislation is necessary.

"I believe Susan B. Anthony would be horrified that women have to plead before a Committee of the General Court for the privilege of teaching," Mrs. Conway said.

Representative John H. Taylor (R) of Quincy, a member of the Committee, asked her "What about graduates from our normal schools who are looking for teaching jobs? Aren't married teachers keeping them out?"

"That's an economic question," Mrs. Conway replied. "No man has had to make the decision between matrimony and teaching. Why should a woman have to?"

"Because a man is a head of a family, and needs income to maintain his family. A married woman's place is in the home," Representative Taylor said. He added that in Quincy there were about 50 young single women waiting for teaching jobs.

Hugh Nixon, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, which he said represented about 80 per cent of the public school teachers in the State, told the Committee that in about half of the States there is no discrimination against married women teachers.

"In New York City, women teachers may be absent from duty because of child birth and return to their jobs afterward," Mr. Nixon said. He added that the same condition was true in Detroit and in New Jersey.

The bill under discussion was a proposed amendment to the General Laws including a clause to the effect that a change in marital status shall not be included under provision for dismissal of teachers. At present, the question of eligibility of married women to teach is decided by the local School Committee.

Others who spoke in support of the bill were: Florence H. Wilson and Mrs. Thomas H. Mahoney, of the Boston League of Women Voters; Gertrude S. McManus, of the Belmont League of Women Voters; Mrs. Rose Norwood, of the Women's Trade Union League; Raymond W. Eldridge, of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, and Marion Nichols, of Boston.

Pinanski Library Trustee

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston has appointed Judge Abraham E. Pinanski as a trustee of the Public Library of the City of Boston, he has announced. The term, which runs to April 30, 1944, fills the vacancy caused by the passing of Louis E. Kirstein.

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Providence, Rhode Island

Navy Door Open To Recruits As Waves and Spars

Navy recruiting stations were opened today for the first time to accept applications for enlistment from women who seek to enter the WAVES or the SPARS, women's reserve of the Navy and Coast Guard respectively. Heretofore, all the WAVES and SPARS enlistments have been restricted to the offices of Naval Officer Procurement.

More than 100 women applied at the recruiting station in the Federal Building, representing all walks of life, stenographers, clerks, factory workers, and socialites. Lieut. Jacob M. Gibson, officer in charge of the station, was kept busy throughout the day answering questions and assisting with the filling out of applications by the women.

Most of the inquiries concerned requirements for enlistment, although several women asked if they might still keep dates after enlistment in the WAVES. Lieutenant Gibson said they could, and might even get week-end leaves with the consent of their commanding officers.

N. E. Agricultural Council To Meet in Boston March 3

The first annual meeting of the Agricultural Council of New England will be held at the Hotel Manger, Boston, on March 3, it is announced by John E. Thompson of Windsor, Vt., the Secretary-Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Boston Danes Hear Denmark Looks to U. S. for Deliverance

By Julius Moritzen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That the Danes look to the United States for final deliverance from the Nazi rule of their country, and that their passive resistance is compulsory under existing conditions, was told in graphic language by the Danish Minister at Washington, Henrick deKauffmann, before an audience composed largely of men and women of Danish descent in the old historic First Church, Roxbury, last evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the American-Danish Central Committee.

Other speakers were Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston, the Danish Consul here, Theodore von Rosenbinge, who introduced Mr. deKauffmann, and A. B. C. Commissioner Gycho Petersen, who brought greetings from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

"It is now nearly three years since that dark day when Denmark was unexpectedly invaded by the Germans, and when our neutrality was so mercilessly violated in spite of Hitler's absolute promise that we had nothing to fear," said Mr. deKauffmann. "We now know what his word amounts to."

"The occupation of Denmark was complete, with the German warships taking possession of the waters adjacent to the Danish island, and troops landed at various points.

"Now let me assure you that when the British fliers bombed Copenhagen a few days ago, it was a welcome sign to the Danes that the United Nations were not unmindful of what was their obligation regarding Denmark in her hour of great need. Every bomb meant that the hour of deliverance was that much nearer."

Mr. deKauffmann next spoke of his decision to have the United States take over Greenland for the duration of the war. That his act was denounced as traitorous by the Danish Government, under durress, was to be expected. However, he was loyal to his King and his people, and he proposed to follow the course laid down until peace is restored.

"In its own way," continued Mr. deKauffmann, "Denmark is aiding the United Nations to the best of her ability. Sabotage is prevalent in the country where many factories are compelled to work for the German Army. There were never so many fires in the country as now. And accidents to railroads and bridges are commonplace. As to Danish shipping, two-thirds of the merchant marine was on the high seas when invasion took place, and entered the service of the United States.

"You may be interested to know that the Danish training ship, Denmark, now at New London, Conn., has been turned over to the United States, and that more than a thousand young men have been trained for Coast Guard duty under Danish officers.

"We Danes are hopeful as to the outcome. We know that we shall soon again become a free people, living our happy lives as formerly, and ready to do our part in making the world a better place in which to live."

'Black Market' Indictments In Retail Trade?

Additional indictments in the wide-scale investigation of the "black market" for beef and other meat, as well as butter, were sought today from the Federal Grand Jury by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, as that group reconvened after the week-end recess at the Federal Building.

Nearly a score of witnesses were called by the Grand Jury, and several of them were recognized as being retailers from Worcester. Thus far, only wholesalers have been indicted, but many retailers have been called in as witnesses, and the scope of the investigation is spreading rapidly throughout the rest of the State, according to William T. McCarthy, Assistant United States Attorney, chief of the criminal division, and especially assigned to prosecution of the black markets by Mr. Brandon.

All companies and individuals named in the 12 indictments, which were made public on Friday, will be arraigned in the United States District Court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., according to Mr. McCarthy.

Kaiser's Son Confers On Shipyard Taking

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15 (AP) —Edgar Kaiser, son of Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, was here today with several other representatives of the Kaiser organization to confer on plans for taking over the shipyard of the Rheem Manufacturing Company.

Henry J. Kaiser agreed last Saturday to take over the shipyard at the request of the Maritime Commission. Accompanying the younger Kaiser here today were Carl Bedford, head of the Kaiser yard at Richmond, Calif.; J. F. Reis of the Kaiser main office, and Bert Inch of Long Beach, Calif.

Sagansky Cleared of Direct Bribery

Remaining on trial, charged with conspiracy to bribe Malden aldermen into returning the Beano game, Harry Sagansky was cleared of three direct bribery charges in Middlesex Superior Court today. Judge William C. Giles directed the jury to return "not guilty" verdicts because the alleged bribery took place in Suffolk County, outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

The three indictments on which Mr. Sagansky was cleared charged bribery, while the fourth charged conspiracy to bribe, with J. J. Carrigan, Jr., the co-defendant in each indictment.

Mr. Carrigan was cleared on one indictment, and remained on trial on three. The indictment upon which both were cleared had charged the pair had "offered to bribe" Timothy P. Duffy, 1942 chairman of the Malden Board of Aldermen, and candidate for 1943 chairman, who would become acting mayor and have the "exclusive discretion" of issuing Beano licenses.

Testimony last week showed that the conversations in which the State alleged bribes were offered, had taken place in the Club Mayfair in Boston, outside the Middlesex Court jurisdiction.

The two direct bribery indictments upon which Mr. Carrigan is still to be tried named Aldermen Fred Lamson and Earl Chisholm as the persons to whom bribes were offered.

The fourth indictment was just plain conspiracy to bribe.

Judge Giles ordered the directed verdicts as the Court resumed session this afternoon, after the Judge had spent the entire morning closeted with opposing attorneys on motions of law.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

William J. Clench will give an illustrated lecture on "The Geography of Mollusks" at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Tuesday

Mrs. Tanner will talk on the subject, "A Survey of Paintings," at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Charles Winthrop Copp will speak on "Japan Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" at the Bostonian Society, Old State House, at 2:30 p. m. Open to the public.

The Hingham Woman's Club will present an illustrated lecture on "Saving Beauty Spots from Cape Cod to the Berkshires" by Laurence B. Fletcher, at 2:45 p. m. in the Wompatuck Club House.

A musical program featuring Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be presented at 2 p. m. in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Free to the public.

Prof. Andrew Morize of Harvard is giving a university extension course of 16 lectures on Studies in French Thought and Intellectual History, at the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. Open to the public.

Charles J. Walsh of Harvard will give a course on Advanced Engineering Drawing, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., at Room 302, Pierce Hall, Harvard Graduate School of Engineering.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the Church Edifice, 20 Greenleaf Street, Quincy, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable; page 9.

Radio Timetable; page 4.

Two-Man Woolen Mill

Wide World

Maine Farmers Keep Small Plant Going

In Phillips, Maine, this old-time mill, operated by water power and employing old-fashioned wool-making methods, is now turning out 100 per cent pure woolen goods for civilian use. Farmers bring in their sheared wool, and have it made up into blankets, suits, or skeins of yarn. Although the services of the mill were offered for war production work, it was deemed too small to help in the mass production now needed. Shown at top on the left is Ernest Page, local owner of two farms and a worker at the mill, bringing in 15 pounds of wool. Frank T. Bennett, owner of the mill, right, holds a bolt of yard goods, a blanket, and three skeins of yarn. Below: The mill which was built more than 50 years ago. Its water wheel generates 40 horsepower, and old-time dye and scouring tubs are used in the processing of the raw product.

Coming of Cold Wave Causing Heavy Drain on Oil Reserves

Continued from Page 1

frozen were today asked to call the Albany Street yards where Boston had sent emergency crews specially assigned to shutting off water.

The tin can collection which was to have been made today was postponed until Wednesday of this week. In making the announcement George C. Hyland, Chairman of Boston's Salvage Board, said that collections also would be made on Thursday and Friday.

Connecticut also was experiencing one of its severest cold waves in years. New Haven today anxiously awaited the arrival of an emergency oil truck convoy from Albany, N. Y. Yesterday New Haven oil dealers had less than a day's supply of kerosene on hand.

In an emergency move, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin dispatched 50 tank cars to Albany, N. Y., last night, and it is expected they will return with "up to 250,000 gallons of kerosene" for distribution this afternoon and tonight in Bridgeport, Westport, Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury, where the suffering is said to be greatest. Evacuation of families was prepared for also in those areas.

Conversion Order

Kenneth B. Backman, regional Price Administrator for New England, predicted as early as Saturday night that it might "momentairly" become necessary to withhold oil from residential users who have grates available for conversion of their heating systems, and divert it to essential war industries. "A continuing shortage of oil," he warned, "may bring about an OPA regulation without notice or warning." Bunker C (industrial heating oil is not quite as scarce, it was learned as it had been in the Boston and Providence areas, because of transfer of certain stocks, but the situation in No. 2 oil was most acute.

New Englanders watched with great interest the progress toward completion of the Texas-Illinois emergency pipeline. April is the month now set as being the probable time when the line will be in capacity operation, with oil moving at the rate of about 50,000 barrels a day.

Worse War Seen If Race Question Is Not Solved

A possibly more disastrous war than the current one awaits the United Nations unless they begin now to find a solution to the race question, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared in Boston recently.

Speaking at a special interracial service at Temple Israel, Mr. White pointed out that racial bitterness "curses not only our own country but stands between the United Nations and victory because of what has been done to people because they are colored, in India, Malaya, Burma, Africa, and the West Indies." He urged a "rededication of ourselves to the spirit of Lincoln, not for the sake of minorities alone, but in enlightened interest of all Americans."

"Even if we do win military victory, but fail to face this racial question," Mr. White stated, "we shall merely purchase for ourselves a brief interlude between this war, and an even more disastrous one."

Shoes for Those Without Book No. 1

Any "permanent resident" of the United States who hasn't War Ration Book No. 1 and is unable to obtain it for some good reason, can get a special shoe certificate from his local ration board if he can show need for the shoes, it was revealed recently by the New England regional Office of Price Administration.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued severely cold tonight with cold wave continuing and the temperature remaining below zero; 20 to 30 miles per hour wind diminishing somewhat during the night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cold tonight with severe cold wave continuing and temperature remaining far below zero; intermittent light snow flurries in mountain sections; winds diminishing somewhat during the night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cold tonight with severe cold wave continuing and temperatures remaining well below zero; winds diminishing somewhat during the night.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:40 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Tuesday, 3:18 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS — SERVICE — STRENGTH

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK

MANCHESTER

Industry Planning Now For Postwar Conversion

Industry's postwar plans receive little attention these days what with news from the battle-fronts and industry's converted assembly lines stressing military action and production. But industrial leaders are keenly conscious that a day will come when the mobilization-for-war process must be reversed. The Christian Science Monitor today presents the second of four articles outlining industry's views and moves in preparation for that day.

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 — Heavy, inroads of taxation into the assets of industry constitute one of the most serious problems faced by corporations now laying the foundations for reconversion of industry to peacetime production when the war ends, according to Noel Sargent, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, here today.

There is a widespread sentiment among businessmen for some form of tax relief to permit business to put something away now for the reconversion job, Mr. Sargent said. Many industrialists complain that taxes are sluicing away so much of their assets that they not only cannot lay away money for reconversion, but even will have to borrow money or liquidate some of their inventories to pay taxes this year and for the duration.

Mr. Sargent held that although there would be a gradual increase of prices in wartime, the real threat of an inflationary boom must be faced right after the war. Then, he said, the nation will have a lot of idle purchasing power in the form of War Bonds, accumulated instalment credit, productive capacity, and a large pool of labor.

"If that capacity and labor can get going to make goods before purchasing power can come to meet it, there will be no need for inflation, but if everybody rushes to spend before industry can get going, then we may have a big price rise," he declared.

Three Planning Agencies

Mr. Sargent characterized the tax problem as "just one of many" that the N. A. M.'s three postwar planning agencies are studying in an effort to smooth the industrial change-over. These three committees are the Postwar Committee, which deals with broad economic problems such as means of preventing postwar inflation, the Corporation Peacetime Planning Committee, headed by Robert L. Lund, Executive Vice-President of the Lambert Pharmacal Company of St. Louis, Mo., which will deal with specific management problems of the postwar era, and the Research Advisory Group, an organization of natural scientists from universities and industry whose purpose is to promote industrial research, creation of new products for the war and postwar era, and to encourage industry to set up research laboratories.

The Postwar Committee for 1942, which was headed by S. Bayard Colgate, Chairman of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company of Jersey City, N. J., developed a set of general principles on postwar problems and their solution. This year's Committee, which is still in the process of formation, will consider ways and means in which these principles can be applied to major postwar problems.

This group will be divided into three subcommittees. The first will deal with the transition period between the time when hostilities cease and industry as a whole has been able to adjust itself to peacetime production. The second will consider methods of distributing manufactured goods and ways in which the most value for the dollar can be given the consumer in the postwar economy. The third will concentrate on international relations.

Specific Methods

The Corporation Peacetime Planning Committee will study specific methods of how individual companies are planning for the postwar era. It will not attempt to dictate to individual companies how they should solve their problems, but will furnish information on methods used by other companies to solve similar problems.

Industrialists expect a continuance of high taxes after the war, although they envisage some relief from the peak of war taxes.

The Treasury will collect about $35,000,000,000 this year, as compared to the $7,000,000,000 in levies before the war. It was estimated that Government costs might stabilize at about $20,000,000,000 after the war. The economy of the nation probably will be able to stand such a rate, however, it was held.

The consensus in informed circles was that materials sent to help rehabilitate Europe in the postwar era would not interfere seriously with American production, construction, or standard of living. Building materials production will be large enough to permit shipments and, even if this holds some building materials out of the domestic market for a while, it would help hold down inflationary tendencies here, it was said.

Sentiment for Government control over prices and materials in the transition period after the war was found in some business circles as a measure to permit small business to get its share of materials and in order that prices do not react too rapidly for the good of the whole economy. It was proposed that the Government keep credit and speculation in line during the immediate postwar period to guard against either running away with the economic structure.

Many industrialists did not foresee any grave unemployment problem after the war. The millions of men the United States will have sent abroad will not be able to be demobilized immediately because there will not be enough shipping to bring them back home. The immediate problem industry will face in this particular will be to put the millions in the armed services and war industries in this country back to work.

Bible Verse Helps Patient During Operation Beneath Sea

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 15 (AP)—Far below the ocean surface, not far from Tokyo, a United States submarine cruised about with just enough speed to maintain steerageway.

A figure lay on a table in the ward room mess. He was Fireman George W. Platter of Buffalo, N. Y., ill with appendicitis. An operation was in progress.

The men clustered about the table, occasionally raised questioning eyes to the youngster who wielded the surgical instruments.

He was not a surgeon but a Chief Pharmacist's Mate, Thomas A. Moore of Chino Valley, Ariz., and he never had performed a surgical operation.

For more than five hours he worked, and finally extracted the appendix.

Fireman Platter was sewn up and taken to sick bay. A few minutes later the submarine surfaced to recharge its batteries, but instead sighted and fired a torpedo into an enemy ship and then submerged again, under a heavy depth-charge attack.

Patient Recovered

Details of the unique operation were reported by the officers and men of the submarine Silversides upon return from a successful patrol of enemy waters. Fireman Platter, long ago recovered, was as fit as any member of the crew.

Lieut. Commander Roy M. Davenport, executive officer, said: "I kept telling Platter stories while he was conscious but he got the most consolation out of the Forty-sixth Psalm—'God is our refuge and our strength. . . .'

"It was only through that divine protection that we were able to complete the operation," Commander Davenport said.

Reports to Superiors

Chief Moore, when asked what his superiors thought of the incident, told of their return to base.

"I had a bunch of long-faced medical officers greet me," he said, "and the first question they asked was 'have any trouble?'

"I replied, 'No, but we had an appendectomy.'

"They replied, 'You did? But no dental trouble?'

"I replied, 'No, no dental trouble.'

"They finally got around to asking whether the patient lived. I called Platter over and they said 'Let's see the incision.' Platter showed it to them.

"And that's that."

Argentines Termed Eager To Back United Nations

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The people of Argentina are prepared to do anything in their power to show their faith and solidarity behind the United Nations' cause, Carlos Cisneros, President of the Argentine House of Representatives Labor Commission, said Feb. 12.

Attacking the political actions of President Castillo, Señor Cisneros declared in an interview that the sole hope of the popular majority lies in the opening of the Congress in May, but added that President Castillo might thwart the hope by refusing to allow members to take their seats.

Home Life of a Jurist

Associated Press

Newest Member of the Supreme Court

Wiley B. Rutledge and members of his family laugh at the antics of their collie, Laddie, while looking over congratulatory messages in their Washington home on the Judge's appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Seated, left to right are: Justice Rutledge, Mrs. Rutledge, and daughter Jean Ann. Standing are daughter Mary Lou and son Neal.

Davies Warns Peace Pledges Must Be Kept

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Peace, to be assured, must be brought about by an agreement, contract of treaty signed by the United States, the British Commonwealth, Russia and China, according to Joseph E. Davies, formerly Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

The peace must be firmly established so that it cannot soon again be smashed "by aggressor bandit nations who run amok, who would rule or ruin their neighbors and destroy the peace of the community of this shrunken world," Mr. Davies said in an address from Washington over the Metropolitan Opera's Weekly Victory Rally here radiocast on Saturday.

He declared that different ideologies, religions and political systems must not stand in the way of peace organization, "for these are exclusively the business of each and not the business of the others." The most important thing is that the participating nations keep their pledges.

"The simple truth is," he continued, "that so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, their record as a government will disclose that in business and diplomacy, they live up strictly to their promises and to their pledged word. That record is as fine, so far as treaty and business obligations are concerned, as any nation of the earth."

Not one among the United Nations will be found more stanch or true in the effort to project, maintain and protect a peaceful, decent and free world after the war than the Soviet Union, Mr. Davies declared. It is just as vital that the Russian people should understand and trust the other members of the United Nations, as for the latter to have confidence in Russia, he stressed.

Mr. Davies denied that the Soviets seek to dominate Europe and project Communism there and in this country.

The Nazis filled the Nazi press and airways of the world with "frenzied cries against the Communist bugaboo" when the German armies suffered their greatest catastrophe at the hands of the Red Army at "immortal Stalingrad," he recalled.

"But they didn't get away with it," he continued. "The Czechs don't believe it. The Poles don't believe it. The Norwegians don't believe it. Even the Finns and the Hungarians and the Rumanians don't believe it."

The rally was held during an intermission in the performance of "Boris Godunoff." Bruno Walter, Conductor of the Metropolitan Opera, was Chairman of the meeting. Other speakers were Allen Wardwell, member of the Executive Committee of Russian War Relief, and Mrs. Joseph Truesdale, President of the Metropolitan Opera Guild.

Salvation Army's First N. Y. Boys Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The first boys' club to be operated in Greater New York by the Salvation Army will open its doors at Bushwick and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, soon as the result of a gift of $17,500 by the Charles Hayden Foundation, it was announced here Feb. 13. A survey found that recreational facilities for the 14,512 boys between the ages of seven and 18 living in the Bushwick area were totally inadequate.

The building is owned by the Salvation Army and will be reconditioned with the money given by the Hayden Foundation.

Although the Salvation Army has an extensive boys' club program in the eastern and southern United States, no such clubs have operated in New York under its auspices.

Government and Labor Move To Stop Growing Absenteeism

By the Associated Press

Absenteeism among war workers, which has doubled since the start of the war, was under attack today by the Government and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The War Manpower Commission, in a report issued over the week end by the Office of War Information, urged close co-operation between government, management and labor in solving the problem.

"The involuntary and preventable work absences must be attacked on a wider front, with united efforts of all concerned to adjust the difficulties of war living to the necessities of full-time production," WMC said.

The OWI report was based on studies by WMC, the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, War Production Board and Labor Department.

"Before the war industries got under way, a job absence rate of about 3 per cent was common in industry," the OWI said. "Now job absence, on a monthly basis may be twice this figure, and in some plants under difficult working and transportation problems, the rate may be even higher."

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, sent a message to all affiliates urging that preventable absenteeism be cut "to a minimum."

"Hours lost cannot be regained and hours lost mean production lost," Mr. Murray said.

War Doubles Absenteeism

The C. I. O. head said normal absenteeism in industry is 2.2 per cent but since the start of the war, absenteeism has increased to 4.5 for men. For women the figure is 6.5, he added.

The OWI report listed the principal causes of "unavoidable" absences as illness, illness in the family, death in the family, serious accidents, transportation breakdowns, draft board examinations, appearances in court, blizzards and floods.

As "inexcusable" reasons for absenteeism the OWI cited "hangovers," "war prosperity," social engagements, bad scheduling of work and poor supervision.

Among the "preventable" causes for absences were listed inadequate transportation, poor housing, job shopping, fatigue due to excessive work hours, and minor accidents.

In Chicago, Col. Francis H. Miles, Jr., Director of the Safety and Security Branch, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, estimated that because of poor recreation, housing, restaurants, stores, and medical attention in the mushroom towns around ordnance plants, absenteeism averages between 10 and 14 per cent.

"This means we need perhaps 113 employees to do the work of 100," he said, "but if we could stabilize production by elimination of absenteeism I think we could increase production by 33 per cent. Our ordnance plants in this country have the capacity to supply ammunition to an army of 10,000,000 men indefinitely."

At one ordnance plant, Taft declared, it was found much of the absenteeism resulted from the fact that about 80 per cent of the pay checks were cashed in taverns. "It wasn't entirely the employees' fault," he said quickly. "There just were no banks or stores open when the employees came off duty."

Absenteeism has dropped as much as 27.6 per cent at Ryan Aeronautical Company in San Diego since Jan. 1, as a result of the intensive campaign against unwarranted waste of man hours in the company's history, Frank Saye, Employment Manager, announced.

Rewards Paid in Bonds

A work-to-win program which will reward perfect attendance to the extent of $10,000 each month has just been inaugurated by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in San Diego.

In addition to this award, $5,000 will be distributed each quarter. Employees of the parts plant and main plant who have had perfect attendance records during each month will be eligible for awards.

Seventy-three persons will participate in the $10,000 distribution, which will range fom $1,000 to $25. Rewards for attendance will be in war savings bonds.

Consolidated officials, with War Department approval, disclosed recently that 36 additional bombers could be produced each month here if absenteeism could be eliminated.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Bell Aircraft Corporation labels "AWOL" those workers who fail to obtain permission for being absent. An "AWOL" card replaces their usual time card and approval from the foreman or department head is required before the time card may be returned and work resumed. A company spokesman said the plan, initiated three weeks ago, is working successfully.

Workers desiring time off must get permission from their foreman or department head, at least one day in advance; those absent must telephone their plant, or have someone elso do so, explaining their absence; those who are sick must bring a doctor's certificate when they return to work.

Employees of the Houde Engineering Division of Houdaille-Hershey Corporation in Buffalo who are absent without leave find a large sign on their machines when they return to work, reading: "This machine idle — cause — AWOL."

In Seattle, Wash., the American Legion has taken the lead in combatting absenteeism in war plants since the holidays, by inaugurating a voluntary signed pledge system for wokers. It also suggested this week the adoption of a system of merit badges to indicate the wearer's promise to be absent only for good cause.

Navy Withdraws 'E' As 'Sitdown' Penalty

By the Associated Press

Port Huron, Mich., Feb. 15 Withdrawal of the Army-Navy E production pennant awarded the Mueller Brass Company and its employees last July was announced by the company in bulletins posted in all departments of the plant here.

The bulletins—quoting a letter from Admiral C. C. Bloch, retired, Chairman of the Navy Board for Production Awards, to Fred L. Higgin, President of the company — said the action was a penalty for "sitdown strikes" involving production workers in three departments last December.

Rationing Has Hit White Shoe Market

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—Shoe rationing has brought manufacturers and merchants the problem of what to do with millions of pairs of white shoes ready for sale in the spring and early summer season starting at Easter time in April.

One large St. Louis dealer, who asked that his name not be used, described the situation this way:

"Everybody has been buying shoes since rationing started, whether they need them or not. They're not going to be able to buy another pair until the next coupon becomes valid June 16, and by then our white shoe season is almost over.

"After the Fourth of July we cut the price of white shoes because the stores are trying to get rid of them. Who's going to buy white shoes June 16 when he knows that if he waits a couple of weeks he can buy them for a song?"

National trade organizations are expected to take the matter up with the Office of Price Administration, seeking, for at least the forthcoming season, an exemption of white shoes from rationing.

House Speeds Bill to Defer Fathers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The House Military Affairs Committee speeded action today on legislation granting draft deferment to men with dependents after Selective Service and Manpower Officials had served notice that most of the 12,000 inducted daily in 1943 would be fathers.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman, scheduled an executive session of the group to study a measure by Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Texas which would put Selective Service quotas on a state-wide basis and require draft boards to call men without dependents, or with collateral dependents, before calling those with wives and children.

Mr. May, who said the War Manpower Commission was "trying to ignore the expressed intent of Congress" in planning to draft men without regard for dependency, predicted enactment of the bill.

"We want to preserve the American home," he declared.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the WMC, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service chief, declared Saturday night that in drafting 12,000 men daily the armed forces must take the great majority between 18 and 38. Those excepted, they said, will be irreplaceable men in essential civilian work.

Work as Long as Possible

"It is most important that those who have jobs in our war industries be left until they can be replaced in order to maintain production," General Hershey said. "The majority of men this year must come from those with dependents."

"The need for men has now reached a place where we must be sure that no registrant is deferred if he is engaged in work which can be suspended or which can be done by an over-aged man, one physically less fit, or by a woman," he asserted.

Mr. McNutt, emphasizing that the tremendous mobilization would result in numerous hardships on the Home Front, disclosed that in a single week the nation planned putting into uniform seven full divisions, and in a month, 28 divisions.

"This year alone, the number of men inducted will approach in size the entire American Army in the first World War," he said, adding that he was presenting the facts "clearly and frankly" so the nation could know the truth.

Needless Shifting Discouraged

Mr. McNutt and General Hershey indicated about 11,200,000 men would be in the armed services by the end of this year. There are about 22,154,000 between 18 and 38. Some 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 of these can meet physical requirements of the services. About 2,500,000 will be deferred for farm or other important war work.

Mr. McNutt said there would be necessary shifting of jobs, but asked that there be no changes "just for the sake of shifting." Those engaged in any of the 36 activities recently listed by WMC as "non-deferrable" should register with the U. S. Employment Service for other work, he said, adding that this list would be amplified when necessary.

Some businesses will be forced to close down, he said, commenting that "in making the omelet of victory, we must expect to break a few eggs."

He warned that "luxuries will disappear from the American scene, and after them those marginal things which are useful in peacetime but serve no great purpose in the grim business of war."

"Along with those luxuries and those marginal things will disappear the jobs which support them," he said and men now in such jobs will go to posts more vital to the war effort.

Migrant-Labor Ban In Akron's Plants

By the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio, Feb. 15

Migrant workers, currently flocking to the rubber capital at the rate of 1,000 a week, will be barred from employment beginning Feb. 22, the Akron War Manpower Commission has decreed.

Harry C. Markle, Area Manpower Director, declared the action was taken after considering possible effects of the President's recent 48-hour work week order, curtailment of crude rubber allotments from the nation's stockpile, and loss of some war contracts after the area was said to be facing a critical labor shortage.

Aid for Eastern Farms

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 (AP)—Three hundred farm workers, most of them Kentuckians, will be moved before March 1 to Eastern States where a shortage of farm labor exists, the Farm Security Administration announced.

Some of the workers will be sent directly to farms in the labor shortage areas, while others will receive preliminary training at Massachusetts State College, Penn State, University of Maryland, University of Delaware, Alfred University, University of Connecticut, and the Delhi and Morrisville, N. Y., Division of the New York State College of Agriculture, before going to the farms.

Tampa Labor Hit

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission plan for stabilization of labor in essential war industries will go into effect imediately in the Tampa area, Henry C. Megill, WMC Director in this area, announced today.

The sweeping regulations of the order, similar to those used by the WMC to halt labor pirating and high labor turnover in Mobile, Ala., and other wartime boom cities, will affect more than 25,000 workers in Tampa alone. Also included in the area and equally subject to the provisions of the order are the City of Lakeland and the Counties of Hillsborough, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte and Lee.

Arizona Jobs Frozen

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 15 (AP)—Jobs of 55,000 Arizona war workers were stabilized today under order of Henry K. Arneson, War Manpower Committee Director in the State.

Workers in designated essential industries may change jobs only if they have a certificate of availability from the United States Employment Service of the committee. Nearly one-half of these workers are copper miners. California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, already are operating under similar orders.

Senators Rest In Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 15 (AP)—Members of the Senate Committee investigating food and material shortages in Puerto Rico enjoyed a rest from conferences this week end and most of them sought various forms of relaxation, including baseball and picnicking.

The committee today plunges into a full week of inquiry, with spokesmen for Puerto Rican business and industry scheduled to continue on the stand.

Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington declared Saturday there was danger of many residents of the island starving after a representative of the Puerto Rican wholesale and retail merchants testified that the average citizen on the island was getting only 30 per cent of a normal diet.

The shortages of food and other materials in Puerto Rico have resulted largely from wartime shipping restrictions.

Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio plan to leave Wednesday, but other members of the committee expect to remain here until Saturday.

Beef Price Too High, Florida Packers Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15—Three leading Miami beef packers, who have been supplying an average of 200,000 pounds to this area weekly, have closed.

Inability to buy cattle at prices demanded by Florida cattlemen, process it, and sell it at Office of Price Administration ceilings was given as the reason.

The packers assert that an OPA ceiling on cattle on the hoof to insure a packing profit of one-half cent a pound would enable them to reopen. They report they have been losing as much as 5 cents a pound.

About 360,000 pounds of beef is shipped to Miami each week.

"He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed
And the meeting-house windows blank and bare
. . ."
LONGFELLOW

Paul Revere lived at a time when his country was passing through a period of discord and discontent. Whilst young Paul was still in his teens, rebellion against George the Third's determination "to be King" was already stirring in the hearts of the Colonists. The anti-British caricatures by Revere, executed in the years preceding the famous "Tea Party" at his native Boston, provide evidence of the deep influence the events of the times had on his career.

Born in 1735, the son of a silversmith, Paul Revere received his early training at his father's shop. Already he was beginning to show that he had inherited considerable skill at the craft when, in his country's hour of need, he answered the call to the colours.

Stationed at Fort Edward, New York, he quickly displayed qualities of leadership and in the year 1756, as a young second-lieutenant of Artillery, he took part in the expedition against Crown Point. But it was his midnight ride from Charlestown to Lexington, immortalised by Longfellow, to forestall the advance of the British that endeared him, for all time, in the heart of every loyal American. The town Revere, Mass., was named after him in commemoration of this famous exploit.

Paul Revere was without question a good soldier and a fine craftsman. When the embers of war had burned out he at once resumed business as a goldsmith and silversmith. Today, British silversmiths, their own careers interrupted by war, salute this great American patriot.

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Women's Activities: Closer Knit Americanism

A new social leaven is at work among the young women of the United States, in the opinion of Miss Olive Van Horn. Twenty-five years ago Americanism was welding the immigrant races into a closely knit national whole, and today democracy under the pressure of war is breaking down the barriers between professional, industrial, commercial, and domestic workers. The process, according to Miss Van Horn, is obvious in any Y. W. C. A. where workers get together for exercise or entertainment in their free time.

A staff member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. in New York, Miss Van Horn is advisory secretary in the East on the Y. W. C. A.'s work with girls in war and civilian industry. She is in Boston this week to discuss with local officials the issues that face these girls today as a result of the war production program.

Great Variety of Factors

Miss Van Horn finds that the once homogeneous groups of workers now include mixtures of occupations, nationalities, races, religions, ages, union and non-union employees. "The war production line," she says, "is fusing these heterogenous elements by bringing them all face to face with the same kinds of opportunities, irritations, and obstacles. Wages, hours, rates of pay, rest periods, lunch times, changing shifts, adequate training for and good placement in war jobs are issues on which women must make a united and effective stand, if they are to maintain any standards of health and production."

There were more women in war jobs on Dec. 7, 1942, than there were during the whole of World War 1, Miss Van Horn points out.

Miss Van Horn maintains that the woman to whom the war as such can be her sole or even main preoccupation as it is of the soldier in the front line, is very rare. Women, she says, are taking on not fewer but more family responsibilities. Their earnings must be stretched to cover expenses previously met by the men. Their household duties are complicated by rising rents, rationing, food shortages, the difficulty of getting domestic help. Very young children are still their first responsibility and unless a grandmother or a day nursery shares it with them, they have no alternative but to remain at home.

Many Y. W. C. A. Members

"Thousands of these women are Y. W. C. A. members and they come to us with their difficulties," says Miss Van Horn. "If we had more volunteers who could be taught that here is a valuable war service, we could help free thousands of former workers who would now be valuable on the production line.

"We have talked for years in America about the blessings of democracy, but its responsibilities have not been as clear in our minds as they should be. Today the leisure women who for some reason cannot take a direct part in the war production, have a chance to practice the democratic principles effectively and unobtrusively by helping other women contribute the service they cannot give themselves."

Miss Van Horn was one of the discussion leaders at the annual midwinter conference of New England Y. W. C. A. Industrial Clubs, which was held in Boston over the week end. About 150 industrial workers attended. According to Miss Van Horn, they feel strongly that production is women's job now, and they are concerned at the withdrawal of skilled labor into the uniformed services.

Out of the conference discussion emerged the prime need of organizing community services to make it possible to use all available skills in industry.

Exhibit Willkie Brought to U. S. From China

Looking at the Flying Tigers panel in the exhibit of pictures Wendell Willkie brought home from Chungking which will be open to the public at the China Center, 367 Boylston Street, from 9 to 5 daily, Feb. 17 to March 2. Left to right: Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, Chairman of the Center's Education Committee; Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge, Vice-President; and Thomas N. Metcalf, acting director of the Museum of Modern Art, Boston. The exhibit was organized by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. At the invitation opening of the show tomorrow afternoon, Yee La-Ching, China's No. 1 aviatrix, will speak. The invitation showing will cover the cost of bringing the exhibit from New York.

Need of Racial Tolerance Stressed in Boston Sermons

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday in Greater Boston churches follow:

The Rev. Dr. Russell Stafford at the Old South Church (Congregational):

"We can get very far along indeed towards a solution of America's most pressing internal problem, the mutual relations of groups dissimilar in heredity, and our remedial legislation will have substantial backing in public opinion which is indispensable to its wise framing and eventual success, if we American Christians will simply and absolutely and from now on stop thinking about others in wholesale classifications—foreigners, immigrants, the Jews, the Negroes, and so forth—and nip every thought of that order in the bud by saying to ourselves, 'We, too?' 'For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as all our fathers were.'

"When in consequence each of us begins to have a few friends of whom he thinks naturally as friends instead of as men with an alien tag, the door will be open to fraternal attitudes and degrees of appreciative understanding which before seemed utterly out of reach.

Become Better Christians

"And as such honest, modest, mutually congenial contacts multiply, we shall be not only democrats and better Americans, but better Christians too, with new depth and joy in our acknowledgement that God is the Father of us all."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Abrams, Rabbi of Temple Ohabei Shalom, in St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline, the pulpit of which he shared yesterday with the Rev. Dr. William H. Leslie:

"Lincoln believed in religion, in God the Father, in his fellow man and brother, and it is broadly on this conception that we of all races and creeds must unite . . . Lincoln fed his spirit on the sacred Scriptures. The American heritage is ours because men dared to be free, and the Atlantic Charter, which is based on freedom, derives its motive power and inspiration even as Lincoln did from the Bible . . . He who feeds his spirit on the sacred Scriptures and prays to God will never consent to be slave or make slaves of others."

The Rev. Carl Heath Kopf at the Mt. Vernon Church (Congregational):

"Modern science is now proving what the Bible declared almost 2,000 years ago, that there is no fundamental difference in the blood composition of the several races. 'God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell together on earth.'

"The inferences of this doctrine for Christians are very clear: under our skins all human being on earth desire the same things. The first desire of us is for recognition . . . some seek it by crime and some by goodness. A second fundamental likeness is a capacity for either goodness or evil . . . The third quality common to all humans is the desire to be loved."

Willing Service

The Rev. Dr. Eugene D. Dolloff at the West Medford Baptist Church:

"God is never a slavedriver. Men who give allegiance to the Eternal must do so willingly. . . . Lincoln served willingly. He could have been false to the challenge in his soul; this would have been infinitely easier. There were none who could have coaxed or coerced him. He beheld the hard way of right, he willed to travel that trail even to and through the throes of martyrdom."

The Rev. Gardiner M. Day at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Protestant Episcopal):

"That we Christians make a determined effort to practice the principle of brotherhood is more important at the present time than ever before in history.

"We know the Christian principle of brotherhood of all mankind should be applied to all human beings irrespective of creed or color. We also know that we fall shockingly short of those ideals both as individuals and as groups.

"Unless the church, which after all is composed of people like ourselves, is willing to make this greater effort and fight for freedom for the black as well as the white race, the church might just as well announce its own obituary."

Woman's Opus on Program

Boston music lovers will have an opportunity to hear one of their own composers play her own composition tomorrow evening in Boston University Alumni Hall at 8 o'clock. Miss Margaret Star McLain will be the soloist when the University Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Fiedler conducts her Concertina for Piano and Orchestra.

Miss McLain, who has been a member of the Boston University College of Music faculty since 1928, began her musical career in Boston at an early age. Since her parents were both professional singers, neither were surprised when six-year-old Margaret began to compose melodies on the piano without having had any lessons. Shortly afterwards, she began her formal study of pianoforte, and Boston music lovers were soon coupling her name with such phrases as "child genius" and "promising prodigy."

Miss McLain studied composition at the New England Conservatory where she was not only admitted on the basis of scholarship but went a step further by winning the Endicott Prize for Composition for two successive years. "Duroka," an original overture, won her a prize of $200 and a newspaper headline of "Flapper Genius." That title, Miss McLain insists, wasn't at all true of her. "I was horribly earnest and serious," she says.

It was 15 years ago that she began to compose the Concertina which the Fiedler-directed University Orchestra will play. She began it at the McDowell Colony in Peterborough, N. H., but, as she explains, it was the type of thing she would put away and not touch for months. It was completed in 1940, and the Women's Symphony Orchestra played it three times that season. "It isn't particularly modern, though," Miss McLain comments. "I'm doing an oboe sonata now that's completely modern in character."

When the Boston University College of Music was just a budding department, Miss McLain was the first "Recommended Teacher," and she was immediately named to an instructorship when it was changed to College of Music. With the late Dean John P. Marshall, she illustrated weekly talks of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Since then, she has been invited to give those talks herself. "But I haven't got around to it," she confesses.

Public May Attend Miss Woolley's Speech

Miss Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College and for many years a leader in American thinking about international affairs, will speak at the College Club tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. The title of her address is, "And in Today Already Walks Tomorrow."

Earlier in the evening, Miss Woolley will be the guest of the Mount Holyoke College Club of Boston at a buffet supper and sing for members only. The singing, both group and solo, will be arranged and conducted by Miss Charlotte Woods of the Mount Holyoke College Class of 1906.

Others who are interested are cordially invited to hear Miss Woolley's address at a nominal charge of 25 cents.

Treasury Head In Tax Talk On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the United States Treasury, speaks tonight on Income Taxes, CBS-WEEI, 6:15 p. m.

Information Please moves to a new day and hour tonight with Fred Allen as first guest of the new series, the regular cast of which remains unchanged, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor, sings four songs, including "Oh Canada," accompanied by Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Grace Moore, soprano, and Charles Kullman, tenor, are guests on Great Artists Series, singing together "Will You Remember" from Romberg's "Maytime." For her solos Miss Moore sings "Jurame" by Grever and "Il est doux, il est bon" from Massénet's "Herodiade." Mr. Kullman sings Lehar's "Yours Is My Heart Alone" and "E lucevan le Stelle" from Puccini's "La Tosca." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

"The Berceuse" from Godard's "Jocelyn" will be Josephine Antoine's solo, and Reinhold Schmidt sings "Ma Lindy Lou." The Chorus sings a medley from Kern's "Showboat," Percy Faith conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

The Yankee Network's search for talent has resulted in the discovery of the Yankee Starlets, Loretta Fitzgerald, Marjory Cochrane, Priscilla Howe and Eilen Murphy, who will appear with Bobby Norris and Ted Cole three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, WNAC and Yankee Network stations, 7:30 p. m.

Marlene Dietrich appears on "Ceiling Unlimited" as a German mother in a drama written by Norman Bosten, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents an original radio drama, "The War Comes to Dr. Morgan," by Kay Van Riper, with Elliott Nugent in the title role, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

George Burns and Gracie Allen co-star in "Are Husbands Necessary," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m., same station, Screen Guild Players present Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "They Got Me Covered."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 16

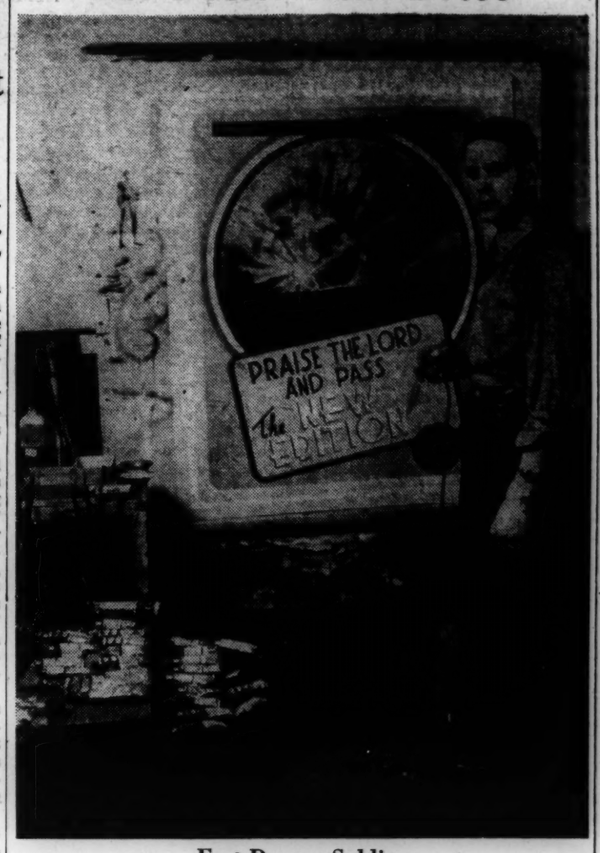
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Feb. 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

His Poster Aids Drive



Fort Devens Soldier

Private Devreaux of Philadelphia, now stationed at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., and the poster he designed to aid in collecting books for his buddies at the Fort.

Long Heads Victory Gardens

William Long, Park Commissioner, has been named Director of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, according to an announcement made by Ernest Hoftyzer, Chairman of the Committee and President of the Advertising Club of Boston. Henry G. Wendler, Supervisor of Gardening for the Boston Public Schools since 1922, was appointed Assistant Director.

For many years a well-known gardening expert, Mr. Wendler has been a professional judge of fruits and vegetables for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society during the past ten years.

He was the local Chairman for the National Education Association Garden convention in 1941, and Vice-President of the Garden Education Department of the N. E. A. for 1942.

Mr. Wendler attended Massachusetts State College at Amherst, Boston University School of Education, Boston Teachers College, and participated in special courses in vocational agriculture at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

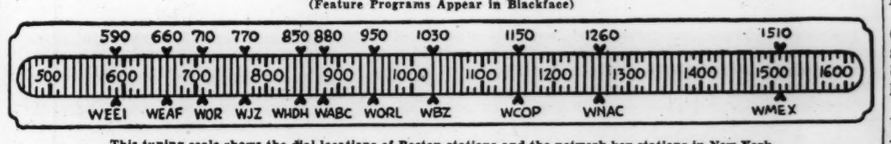
Photo Contest By M. S. P. C. A.

A prize contest for original photographs of either wild or domestic animals or birds was announced today by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Boston, through its magazine, Our Dumb Animals.

The contest is open to professionals or amateurs, but the photographs submitted must be original and never published before. Rules of the contest will be sent by the Society on request.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	"Uncle Sam": OWI prgm	Popular Music .....
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"..	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra	The Limerick Market...
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"..	Children's Concert; Saul	The Limerick Market...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife":	Caston, conductor	Hal McIntire's Orch....
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
4:30	The Family Front..	Men of Land, Sea, Air..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Children's Concert ...	Sam Donahue's Orch....
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Orchestra; News	"Widder Brown": sketch	Dance orchestra	Lucky Millinder's Orch..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies..	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life" ...	F. C. Crawford, Pres., NAM	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments ...	"Terry & the Pirates"..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15	Henry Morganthau.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports; Income taxes...
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Music: Hum and Strum.	News from Abroad.....	Dance orchestra .....
6:45	The World Today...	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Who, Me?; Date With Dise	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": sketch..	"The Lone Ranger":	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	"Yankee Starlets": songs	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch..	Western dramatization..	'ABC of OPA' R'nd Table	John Barry, comment..	Hildegarde, songs .....
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz....	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America..	"Sizing Up the News"..	Eyes-Ears Army Air Force
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz....	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America..	The Barries: Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz..	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop": drama..
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz..	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond": drama	Made to Order .....
9:00	Theater: George	"Countersay": espionage	"Great Artists"; Grace	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	Burns, Grace	drama	Moore; Chas. Kullman	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	Allen in "Are Rus-	Les Brown's Orchestra.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album .....
9:45	bands Necessary?"	Dance orchestra; talk..	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	tion Board: guest panel	Classical Album .....
10:00	Guild: Bob Hope;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense..
10:15	"Got Me Covered"	Gracie Fields, songs....	Rheinhold Schmidt; or,	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra .....
10:30	Civilian Defense ..	Music of the Pasters....	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news....	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Pasters....	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Musical Roundup	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer..	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk.....	News Service	Fats Waller's Orchestra.
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio.....	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
11:30	Works of Music..	Fishermen's Program ..	"Hot Copy": dramatiza-	'Radio Newsreel" with	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	tion	Arthur Mann	Day's End: News.....

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's" ...	News report	Music; Drama; News...	News comments	.....
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup: songs	"Fiesta": music	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service: News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	"Tune-Up Time"	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical program	Military Band	George and Dixie: News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Club..	Music of Many Lands..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	Newscast; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"..	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"..	'Uncle Sam': OWI Prgrm	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"..	Imogene Wolcott: food .	Spotlight Revue: organ.	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"..	Treasury Star Parade..	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music.....	News; Military Band...	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War...	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Program ..	"Help Mate": sketch....	Cheer Up Gang: songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ..	'Woman of America': sk.	orchestra	Mason .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard.....	Kick-Conga .....
11:15	Second Husband ...	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news..
11:30	Bright Horizons ...	Famous Song Hits.....	"Snow Village": sketch.	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits.....	"David Harum": sketch	show	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter: news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch..	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs....	Jimmie Fidler, talk....	"The Peper Sphaker"...
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk...	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: talks; music....	Marjorie Mills, talk...	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian.....
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk..	Edward MacHugh, hymns	'Aunt Jenny": sketch...	"Melodies by Miller"....	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk..	Parent-Teachers' Forum.	"Big Sister": sketch....	News; Fashion Talk....	"Curtain Time": with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster: news....	Marguerite Porter ....
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music.....	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	'Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour"....	"Guiding Light"	'Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama....
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour"....	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News reports .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood: Post	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	"Bine Sings'	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news....	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	"Uncle Sam": drama....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
4:30	Book talk	Men of Land, Sea, Air..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
4:45	Mountain Music	Orchestra; News	"Young Widder Brown"..	semble; F. Foti, cond.	"The Ink Spots" .....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	News; Sports Matinee..	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk..	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman"; sketch....	News Service .....
6:00	News comments ...	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Stories .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Dinner Music; Songs....	News from Abroad.....	Dance orchestra .....
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Songs; Date With a Disc	News Service .....
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers, songs; Hud-	Confidentially Yours"...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Treasury Star Parade...	son Strings; Apollo Club	George Duffy's Orchestra	Gloria Jean, songs.....
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs.....	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Talks: Income Taxes....	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30	Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	Cole Porter's Music....
8:45	Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour .....
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, m. c.....	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Daytime Showcase:	Charlie Spivak's Orch..	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45	dramatizations	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour; Music....
10:00	E. Mark Sullivan..	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news..	News; Defense .....
10:15	"Jazz Laboratory"..	Gracie Fields; songs....	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Treasury Star Parade...	Dance orchestra .....
10:30	J. S. Thompson....	This Nation at War....	Red Skelton and Co....	Paul Schubert, news....	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	This Nation at War....	Red Skelton and Co....	Musical Roundup	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk.....	News Service	Lou Breese's Orchestra.
11:15	Prentiss Brown	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	'What Can I Do'?: drama	Dance orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music You Want".....	"Sinfonietta"; Philip	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Works of Music..	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want".....	James, conductor	Day's End; News.....

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'Best Sellers' Objective Of Drive in Books

"Praise the Lord and Pass the New Edition"—an altered version of the current war song—is the keynote today of a drive for books for the military forces being conducted by the Cambridge Victory Book Drive Committee.

Cambridge citizens, including members of the educational staffs of colleges and schools in the city, are being asked to turn over the best sellers they have purchased to the Victory Book Committee. These books will be given to the libraries of near-by military camps instead of being allowed to "rust" on shelves.

Special attention is being given by the committee, headed by Miss Elizabeth Wilson to collect good textbooks from colleges and schools in Cambridge. At Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for instance, the drive netted 1,200 books, Mrs. Horace Ford, head of the Institute Committee, said.

This week and next week the book campaign is being pushed at Harvard and Radcliffe. At the Benefit at Radcliffe next Saturday evening there will be a special book stall where would-be donors may buy books to give to the soldiers. Harvard is planning a room-to-room soliciting campaign.

The Cambridge Victory Book Drive Committee has attributed much of the success of its campaign to posters designed for use in the drive by Private Devreaux, of Philadelphia, Pa., stationed at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass. Largely through Private Devreaux's artistic efforts, the Committee said, the receiving center at the Fort has been transformed from a drab room into a colorful reception center.

Envoy to Speak At Professional Women's Clubs

Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj, Minister from Thailand to the United States, will be guest speaker at the Professional Women's Club luncheon at the Hotel Statler tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

Following the luncheon there will be a pageant written especially for this meeting by Ann Gorton Inman and directed by her. Entitled "Remembrance," the first part of the pageant will picture early days in America. The second half will present groups in authentic costumes representative of all the United Nations. There will be appropriate music by the Club's choral group. Mrs. Ambhorn Jayapani Meesook, daughter of the former Commissioner of Education in Thailand, who has studied at Radcliffe College, will represent Thailand in the pageant.

As President of the Club, Mrs. Clara Cushing Reynolds will present the speaker. Miss Ruth E. Steere and Miss Gertrude C. Lamper will be in charge of hospitality.

Russian Woman Speaks Wednesday

Irina Skariatina will be the speaker at the final Morning of Diversion on Wednesday at 11 o'clock in the New England Mutual Hall. Her subject will be "Princes and Peasants in Old Russia." Miss Skariatina was to have been the first speaker in this season's series, but she was then in Russia on assignment for Collier's magazine. She has only recently returned by clipper.

She belongs both to old Russia—as a direct descendant of Rurik, first Prince of Russia—and to new Russia. She is not a Communist, yet she confidently believes that out of Russia's tragedy and turmoil during the past years of political and social transition and out of the superb heroism of the present struggle against the Nazis will come a fuller conception of human dignity and the rights of men.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra Children's Concert; Saul Caston, conductor.
4:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Danasant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comments.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alexander's Meditation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel," with Arthur Mann

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Elks Grand Lodge Members Luncheon Guests of Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin entertained members of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks this noon at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler, thus opening the celebration here of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the order in New York City, Feb. 16, 1868. The Mayor in turn will be honored by them at dinner this evening in the same hotel, when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will extend greetings of the Bay State, and E. Mark Sullivan of Boston, Exalted Grand Ruler, will act as host to the 1,000 or more Elks attending.

This annual convention will be held in Boston, beginning Monday, July 12, it was learned from authoritative sources today. Ratification of the date and place of the convention will be one of the items of business to be taken up by the Trustees of the Grand Lodge meeting here in a week-long series of sessions starting tomorrow.

This convention will be "streamlined," it was learned, and devoted solely to business. No social or entertainment program will be included, but a large attendance is expected nevertheless. The order's war program is an impressive one and has already meant the establishment of 62 Fraternal Centers working at major Army cantonments in the United States.

Tomorrow morning ceremonies will be held at the grave of Charles Vivian, founder of the order, at Mt. Hope Cemetery. The Boston Lodge is the tenth in the order and was established in 1878.

B. P. O. E. now boasts 1,408 lodges in the United States, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, all of which will be holding simultaneous observance of the 75th anniversary this week. Total active membership is believed to be more than 500,000, and includes such prominent men as President Roosevelt, Gen. John J. Pershing, Admiral Ernest J. King, and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

The Elks National Foundation, established in 1928, now maintains a trust fund of $650,000 devoted to awarding scholarships to deserving boys and girls. Crippled children are a special object of benevolence for the Elks, and the order is credited with much of the present State and National legislation aimed at this type of assistance.

Elks are also credited with establishment of national observance of Flag Day. Elks now in the service are provided with hospitality, recreation, and refreshments—with an invitation extended to their buddies as well—by the 62 Fraternal Centers adjacent to military camps and bases. Funds for this work are provided by the Elks War Commission, which operates on money contributed voluntarily by individual lodges.

Hardware Parley and Show Takes War Conference Tinge

Appropriately titled a "War Conference," the fiftieth annual Hardware Convention and Exhibit will be held at the Hotel Statler tomorrow and Wednesday, and is expected to attract nearly 1,500 hardware dealers from all over New England.

Two essential factors confront all hardware dealers today — availability of goods and the ways, means, and understanding necessary to the successful operation of a retail hardware store during this critical war period.

Highlight of the two-day conference will be the Industrial Luncheon on Wednesday, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Columnist Bill Cunningham, and Rivers Peterson, Managing Director of the National Retail Hardware Association, as principal speakers.

Tomorrow morning's session will be devoted entirely to a study of governmental regulations, and speakers will include: George R. Taylor, regional price executive of the Office of Price Administration; James H. Noonan, head of the consumer durable goods section, OPA; Phillip Cowin, price attorney, OPA; William Homans, regional priorities chief, War Production Board and Raymond E. Welts, regional head, consumers group, WPB.

The annual meeting of the Association and election of officers and directors, will take place on tomorrow afternoon.

The second morning's session will include reports from three New England jobbers, and an address by Dr. Charles C. Smith, of the National Manufacturers Association, Chicago. William J. Cheyney, President of the Retail Credit Institute of America, Washington, D. C., will present the "Problems Facing Distribution in 1943."

A full-sized Model Hardware Store will exhibit new ideas in displays and modernization as well as many of the newest items in the hardware trade.

400 More Women Quit Corps

The resignations of an additional 400 members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps were today in the hands of the organization's publicity director, Harriet E. O'Brien, causing some speculation as to what the women who quit the corps may do—serve in separate town units or seek affiliation with some branch of the United States Army.

Indignation meetings which followed the recent ousting of Natalie Hays Hammond of Gloucester as head of the corps by J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety, precipitated the resignations, which, it was said, had not been received as yet at Mr. Farley's office.

Typical of the reason given for leaving the Defense Corps was that of Brigade Headquarters Motor and Mobile Casualty Companies, its members saying that they took the action "in the belief that public safety cannot be served best under the arbitrary and unexplained action of its Executive Director, J. Wells Farley. We will remain as an individual unit ready and willing to serve the community to the best of our ability."

36 More Plants Get Output Awards

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Selection of 36 additional industrial establishments to receive the Army-Navy production award for outstanding performance in war work was announced yesterday by the War Department.

Among them are:

American Tube & Stamping Division, the Stanley Works, Bridgeport, Conn.; Ames Street plant, United-Carr Fastener Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.; Arlington Mills, William Whitman Company, Lawrance, Mass.; Bridgeport plant, Dictaphone corporation, Bridgeport, Conn.; the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Sullivan Shrine To Honor Naval Men Is Proposed

"A Sullivan Shrine for the Five Sullivans" has been proposed by Arthur W. Sullivan, Register of Suffolk County Court, in a letter to Maurice J. Sullivan, Representative from Nevada at Washington. The Shrine would honor the "Five Sullivans" who were lost in naval action in the Pacific.

"My hope," Mr. Sullivan said, "is that every Sullivan in the United States will join in this testimonial and to that end and purpose is to invite those of modest means to lay the foundation with their small contributions."

Register Sullivan proposed that contributions be from a dime up.

'Old Timers' Pass the Ammunition Crates

Associated Press

A Thousand Crates a Day Turned Out at Small Sawmill at Kingston, Mass.

A group of "old timers"—some veterans of World War I, and others the fathers of boys now in uniform—are thriving on hard work and long hours as they turn out 1,000 wooden ammunition crates a day for Uncle Sam's fighting men. Working from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. on many days, the men are reported to be standing up well under the long hours, and continually improving production. Left: Lester Bradford operates a double-beveling saw as the first step in building the ammunition crates which are for 75mm. shells. Center: Arthur L. Washburn nails wooden strips together. He can make 200 of these crates working 12 to 15 hours a day. Right: Robert Davison, co-owner of the sawmill, holds an assembled crate. Behind him are several hundred of the troughs for the shell cases. The mill employs 15 men.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 14
2,000 gallons	1,256
1,500 gallons	942
1,000 gallons	628
500 gallons	314

Higher Prices On White Pine To Aid Output

Ceiling prices for mill shipments of round-edge Northeastern white pine lumber—essential in the production of shipping crates and boxes—has been increased $2.50 per thousand board feet, according to announcement today from the Office of Price Administration.

The rise in maximum prices to $27.50 per thousand feet, effective Feb. 19, came as New England farmers sharpened their axes to cut 2,500,000,000 feet of lumber this winter in the War Production Board's "Logs for Victory" campaign.

The announcement establishes a basic maximum price for one-inch and thicker log run on sticks that are ready for loading out at the production site. It also places a ceiling of $17.50 for the "box sides" grade.

The new ceilings are part of the concerted moves by OPA, WPB, and the War Manpower Commission to increase the production of round-edge pine and other types of lumber vitally needed in the war program.

Round-edge lumber—a product of the white pine log sawn through at two sides without processing the edges—is produced mainly by farmers and small portable mill operators.

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England director of the WPB, said he felt that the raising of the ceiling prices would encourage the round-edge operators to increase their present rate of production and also induce square-edge lumber producers to divert some of their production to meet the increased demands from box manufacturers and shippers of ammunition and heavy war materials.

Religious Education Council Meets With Bible Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15—For the first time the Boston Group of Fellows of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education held a joint conference with the members of the National Association of Biblical Instructors from the Greater Boston area on Feb. 13 at the Harvard Faculty Club, for the discussion of common questions in the field of religious education.

The afternoon session dealt primarily with problems arising in the teaching of the Old Testament, and the opening paper, presented by Prof. Muriel S. Curtis of Wellesley College, discussed "The Relevance of the Old Testament Today."

Prefacing her address with the reminder that the Old Testament is basically a library, and as such would require a library of books to discuss it satisfactorily, Dr. Curtis proceeded to set forth various foundational points bringing out the universal and abiding value of the earlier portion of the Bible.

To the Hebrews, Dr. Curtis observed, God was real, active, effective; an ethical power demanding goodness of His creatures. The fact that Deity was described in vivid pictorial and even anthropomorphic terms did not necessarily imply a materialistic concept of him; rather those early folk were seeking to express in terms they understood, the reality of their relation to the divine.

Humans Free Agents

Then, too, it was pointed out that while the people of the Old Testament knew that the will and control of God were traceable in history, they realized that he would not enforce obedience, but left room for them to co-operate as free agents in the fulfillment of his plan for the establishment of His kingdom.

The second address, delivered by Prof. Rolland E. Wolfe of Tufts College, dealt with "Problems in Teaching the Old Testament to College Students," and while considering in some respects a more technical subject, it contained much of general interest to the lay student of the Bible.

One's aim in teaching the Old Testament, Dr. Wolfe contended, should be to present a course as broad as life itself.

In these days when colleges are inclined to omit from the curriculum such subjects as might appear impractical, the teacher should see to it that his Biblical instruction is so given as to demonstrate its necessity, Dr. Wolfe pointed out. Dealing with the question of the proportion of time to be given to different parts of the Old Testament, he stressed the value of Genesis as providing valuable background material for the study of the whole, followed in importance by the Pslams; though in the discussion which followed, many were inclined to stress the primary value and interest of the life and work of the prophets.

Present-Day Outlook

In his concluding remarks, Dr. Wolfe contended that the Biblical stories and events should be interpreted in terms of the present day.

The evening session of the conference was devoted to the consideration and discussion of an address prepared by Dr. Edgar S. Brightman of Boston University in his capacity as President of the National Association of Biblical Instructors.

Taking as his subject "The Best Possible World" Professor Brightman observed that if the word possible be unduly stressed the idea implied is apt to be limited, and that we should strive more hopefully for the establishment of the best possible world.

In these disturbed times, Professor Brightman warned, there are grave evidences of intellectual and cultural barrenness among the armed forces, and if we are to save the youth of America from the bitter postwar results of such barrenness we must be prepared to present a definitely constructive program. We needed a unifying idea, he said, a true idea, on the basis of which true religion might rally men together after the war.

Importance of the Logos

Such a basis Professor Brightman found in the New Testament, with its consistent stress upon the two great words Logos [Reason or Word] and Agapé [Love], and its assertion that God "so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son" (John 3:16)—also described by Saint John as the Logos.

Without the Logos, Professor Brightman observed, love is blind; while without love, the Logos is empty; and he deprecated the attitude of those who would banish reason and understanding from religion.

The success of this interdenominational and interracial conference of religious leaders and teachers led to a unanimous resolution favoring further meetings of a similar character in the Boston area.

Test Due Tomorrow Of New Raid Signals

A state-wide test of the new air-raid signals which were devised by the Army and civilian defense officials several weeks ago will be held during daylight and after dark conditions tomorrow.

The first test will be at 2 p. m. and the second at 8 p. m. Local equipment will be so synchronized that air-raid signals in the State's 351 communities are expected to sound simultaneously during both tests.

War Fund Contributions Still Continue to Come In

Lack of volunteer auditors, 95 per cent of whom ceased working when the Greater Boston United War Fund officially closed last Wednesday night approximately $135,000 short of its $7,800,000 quota, plus the fact that calculating machines were returned to owners, has delayed headquarters officials in arriving at exact totals.

Contributions are still coming in, and the following list, most of which includes subscriptions received at closing time last week, gives names and figures not previously published.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged today included:

$6,937—Anonymous
1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Sears
1,500—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Falvey
1,200—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Falvey
1,000—Anonymous (2)
750—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colay Hewitt
600—Anonymous (2)
500—Miss Ellen S. Carroll; John J. Daly; Miss Elizabeth R. Peabody

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$33,815—John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company employees
25,000—The Employers' Group and its employees
11,350—Liberty Mutual Insurance Company employees
11,000—Liberty Mutual Insurance Company
9,497—New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. employees
8,198—First National Stores Inc. executives, and employees (First Report)
5,093—OBrion, Russell & Co., Brokers and Associates and employees
4,334—Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company staff
4,000—Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company
3,401—American Mutual Liability Insurance Co. employees
3,303—Boit, Dalton & Church employees
3,250—John C. Paige & Co.
3,031—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company employees
3,000—Fairfield & Ellis
2,900—Boston Insurance Company employees
2,500—Field & Cowles
2,353—Bobst, Johnson & Wyatt Agency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. employees
2,200—Ford Manufacturing Co. Inc. employees; United Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
1,817—Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies employees
1,738—John C. Paige & Co. employees
1,612—Dewick & Flanders, Inc., and employees
1,500—Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co.
1,405—Patterson, Wylde & Windeler and employees
1,370—Columbian National Life Insurance Company employees
1,300—A. R. Hyde & Sons Co.
1,250—Gilmour-Rothery & Company, and Jordan, Lovett & Company Associates and employees
1,200—Equitable Life Assurance Society Agents and employees
1,072—Fireman's Fund Insurance Company employees
1,075—Artisan Metal Products Co. employees
1,000—Boston Gear Works, Inc.; The Columbian National Life Insurance Co.; Thompson Wire Company, officers and employees
950—Travelers Insurance Company agents and employees
916—Fairfield & Ellis employees
884—Merriman Bros. Inc. and employees
855—H. J. Seiler Company, Boston and Wellesley, and C. C. Whittemore Caterers, Inc., and employees
798—Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. employees
784—Elmer A. Lord & Co. and employees
762—New York Life Insurance Co. employees
750—H. J. Dowd Company, Inc., and employees; Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; Lynd-Farquhar Co.
747—Field & Cowles employees
725—Spencer Shoe Corporation and Daly Bros. Shoe Co., Inc.
710—Gale & Stone and Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees
700—Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company employees
658—Cotton & Woolen Mfrs. Mutual Insurance Co. and employees
642—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and employees
600—Haymarket Clothing Co.
575—Aetna Casualty & Surety Company employees; Richard Blackmur Agency, Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Company and employees
563—New England Fire Insurance Rating Association employees
550—James A. Lippman Company
541—Marsh & McLennan Inc. and employees
500—Artisan Metal Products Co.; Boott Mills; Fabreeka Products Company; Federal Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees; Hersey Manufacturing Co.

Academy Award Given to Conant For Notable Aid

Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, will be honored by the New York Academy of Public Education when that organization presents its annual award at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City tomorrow evening. The Academy award is given each year for outstanding contributions to society and education.

Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, will present the award. After the presentation, Dr. Conant will address the Academy on the subject of "Science and Society in the Postwar World."

Many prominent guests will attend this meeting and participate in the discussions following Dr. Conant's address.

The officers of the Academy are: President, Harry Woodburn Chase; Vice-Presidents, Stephen F. Bayne, Mary A. Kennedy, Nikalaus L. Engelhardt; Treasurer, Paul H. Linehan; Corresponding Secretary, Alexander S. Massell; Recording Secretary, George H. Hickey; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Edward J. McNamara.

Nurses Asked to Register

Registered nurses in Massachusetts are urged today to fill out and return United States Public Health Service questionnaires in order that a complete and accurate inventory of available nurses in the Bay State may be compiled. Only 10,000 of the 24,000 nurses in Massachusetts have returned the cards to the Service's local office at 420 Boylston Street.

Airmen Awarded Flying Crosses

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 15 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. G. C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement to the following Air Corps officers and men who participated in more than 200 hours of operational flying missions in the Southwest Pacific:

Maj. John Roberts, Jr., Beebe, Ark.; Lieutenants John Bloomhuff, Plymouth, Ark., and Robert Prouty, Springfield, Mass., and Staff Sergeant James Houchins, Coburn, Va.

General Kenney also awarded the air medal to Lieut. John Minahan, Haverhill, Mass., for more than 100 hours of operational flights.

The awards covered the period from Dec. 8, 1941, to last November.

Marblehead Man In Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Navy announced today 65 casualties in Navy forces, including one killed, 60 wounded, and four missing.

This brings to 23,226 the total of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,583 killed, 4,319 wounded, and 12,324 missing.

The casualties announced today included:

Massachusetts

Somes, Arthur D., Jr., Marine, wounded. Father, Arthur D. Somes, Sr., Marblehead.

Brotherhood Week Observance Urged By Gov. Saltonstall

Residents of Massachusetts have been urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to join in the nationwide observance of Brotherhood Week, Feb. 19 to 28.

"With men of all faiths, races, and colors now in the armed services of the United States," the Governor said in a formal statement, "the importance of better understanding and brotherhood between all mankind is emphasized more clearly than ever before in our nation's history.

"As a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews, the sponsors of Brotherhood Week in this Commonwealth, I have been intimately associated with this great undertaking and fully appreciate the fruits of its endeavors."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER
MEZZANINE FLOOR
LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Sundays—1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Spars Tackle Patriotic Job

Official United States Coast Guard

New Members Examine Flag

New members of the SPARS—women's reserve of the United States Coast Guard—made their first task since induction the examination of the Coast Guard flag. Mary B. Coolen (left) of Roxbury and Eleanor F. Mortimer of Revere count the 13 stars.

Banking Service Set Up For Men in Armed Forces

War Activities in New England

Banking service for members of the armed forces is being inaugurated this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Bay State Club on Boston Common, under auspices of the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Government checks and Post Office money orders will be cashed after proper identification at a well-equipped booth, and American Express travelers' checks will be sold upon request to those wishing to carry large sums safely.

More than 100 tellers from Boston banks have volunteered their services for duty in shifts from 5 until 9 p. m. every day of the week.

No personal checks will be cashed, the Committee ruled.

Designed to meet "a definite need," the service was organized because no USO clubs "had proper facilities to handle all of the many and constant requests from boys in uniform, and directors had accommodated individuals only as a personal responsibility," the Committee announced.

"So many men in uniform arrive with pay checks on leave or furlough after regular banking hours, the result has been a multitude of stranded sailors and soldiers with checks and no place to cash them."

Spar Officers

New Spar officer quotas have been set to meet growing needs of the women's reserve of the Coast Guard, it was announced today.

Two types of officer billets are available: the first requires general background of education and experience, the second requires technical or specialized training.

Applicants in general should be between 20 and 50 years of age, should have American citizenship, should be college graduates or have two years of college plus two years of experience. Mothers with children less than 18 years of age will not be eligible, nor will women with husbands in the Coast Guard be accepted.

Draft Delinquents

Selective Service officials today began "cracking down" on delinquents who failed to square themselves during the two weeks of grace which ended yesterday. More than 1,000 delinquents remain throughout the State, it was reported as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States District Attorney began rounding up the delinquents for prosecution.

Simulate Attack

With dive bombers in action and paratroops dropping behind the lines, a battalion of automatic weapons at the Anti-Aircraft Training Center at Camp Edwards staged large-scale maneuvers over the week end.

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, with 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

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RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
Cleans most everything cleanable
Takes the least possible effort, with wonderful results.
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REJUVATONE
THE CLEANING PROCESS OF TOMORROW
Frequent Golden Bell cleaning prolongs the good looks of your clothes indefinitely.
Why pay more than our low prices? Cash and carry stores in your neighborhood for your convenience.
GOLDEN BELL
CLEANERS-LAUNDERERS-FURRIERS

The PERFECT PAIR for BETTER CAKES!
The next time you bake a cake try this perfect combination. White Spray Cake Flour has First National's famous money back guarantee. It is ideal for making cakes and cookies and when used in conjunction with Marvo, the pure vegetable shortening, you will have better cakes, pies and cookies and at the same time save money.
White Spray CAKE FLOUR 24½ lb PKG 17c Marvo 62c 3½ lb TIN
at all
FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

Germans Bend U. S. Line in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

had lanced down through the Ukraine.

Rostov fell before Red Army infantry and Cossacks in hard fighting Sunday. Moscow dispatches said some of its buildings were ablaze and that hundreds of fallen Germans were lying in streets and alleys where they attempted to make a stand.

The Soviet armies of the southern front also took Voroshilovgrad, a prime industrial city in the mineral-rich Donets Basin, and Krasny Sulin, about 52 miles north of Rostov.

The Germans, according to Soviet advices, were trying desperately to form a line to hold off an attempt to strike in many directions at the retreating Germans in the Donets Basin.

Dispatches also reported that the assault on Kharkov, Ukraine capital, continued along an arc bowed about the city, with one column last reported within seven miles of the strongly fortified German stronghold.

It was said in Moscow that the Red Army was driving with such steam-roller force that great events may be expected shortly.

Germans Ordered Not to Retreat

A dispatch to Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, said that powerfully equipped reserves and tank forces had been ordered by Hitler to succumb rather than to retreat from Rostov, and that numerous Cossack towns in Rostov's suburbs were the scenes of fierce battles that progressed from yard to yard and from house to house.

The first attack on the city itself came from troops in Azov, on the southern bank of the Don River, Pravda said. After the last resistance was smashed there, the Red Army men made several crossings of the river.

Cossocks struck from the southwest and the dispatch said that hundreds of Germans were cut down by these fighters.

Within the city, Pravda reported, the Germans directed streams of machine-gun and rapid rifle fire from yards, from behind walls and trees, from rooftops and attics, but the Russians poured in more and more troops to force them out of their positions.

Many buildings and houses in the city were said to have been destroyed. The populace, which had seen the city change hands four times, appeared in a joyous welcome for the Red Army.

The Red Army men charging down Friedrich Engels Street—a modern thoroughfare running east and west through the center of Rostov—found a German poster which read: "Do not believe rumors. We will not leave Rostov."

A single railroad leads westward from Rostov to Taganrog, then turns northward toward Kiev, through an area made precarious for the Germans by operations of advanced Russian units.

There is also a highway from Taganrog to Mariupol which the Germans undoubtedly have improved during their occupation of the area.

But Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov, is no place for the Germans to feel comfortable, for it is just 12 miles across the shallow Sea of Azov to Yiesk, where the coast is completely occupied by the Red Army.

Soviet troops about Likhaya, 48 miles southeast of Voroshilovgrad, pushed back German forces who now are threatened also by southward moving forces.

Rostov Changes Hands For Fourth Time

Rostov, once a city of a half million that handled the Caucasus oil, the Donets Basin minerals, and the Ukraine's farm produce through its markets, was twice taken by the Germans, the first time on Nov. 21, 1941. A week after that, however, a citizens army that included children helped Russian troops drive them out of the city.

The German offensive of 1942 saw Rostov fall again to the invaders on July 24.

The Russian winter offensive that reclaimed Stalingrad, raised the siege of Leningrad, and during February had recaptured Kursk, Belgorod, and Krasnodar, began last Nov. 19.

The capture of Rostov came at the half way mark in the 13th week of the Russian winter drive that gave no hint of slackening.

The German High Command communiqué broadcast from Berlin acknowledged the fall of both Rostov and Voroshilovgrad and reported fresh Russian troops had been thrown into the conflict. These fresh units are attempting to score a "decisive success" through piercing and encircling maneuvers, said the communiqué, recorded by the Associated Press. It declared, however, that the Germans were counterattacking strongly and inflicting heavy losses on the Red Army.

The Germans are throwing picked units, including some elite divisions just brought back from France, into the defense of Kharkov, the Russian communiqué, as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor, said.

The Russians said that Red Army troops were fighting stubborn offensive engagements in the Chuguev area, southeast of Kharkov, and that they were met in this fighting by German shock troops.

"Our troops overcame the enemy resistance," the Russians said.

In three days' fighting on the sector, they announced, 62 German tanks were destroyed and about 1,200 of the enemy were killed by one Russian formation. In another sector 11 tanks were knocked out.

Danish Ship Plant Wrecked by RAF

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Feb. 15

Eleven direct bomb hits on the Burmeister Wain shipbuilding plant in Copenhagen during a recent RAF raid have put it out of production for the next six or eight months, the Swedish newspaper Afton Tidningen said yesterday.

Eight departments of the factory in the Danish Capital were destroyed and the day after the raid 2,500 workers were dismissed, the newspaper said.

Some sections of the plant were reported still operating, but the men refused to work until new air-raid shelters were constructed.

North Africa:

Axis Breaks Through On Tunisian Front

The Axis break-through in the Faid area of the Central Tunisian front was made by a striking force of tanks, infantry, and mobile artillery supported by dive bombers.

Details of the action are lacking, but apparently heavy fighting preceded the Axis gain.

A Transocean broadcast from Berlin recorded by the Associated Press some time before Allied headquarters announced the breakthrough said Germans troops had captured Sidi Bouzid, 70 miles west of Sfax and the terminus of a railway from that Tunisian port, in an action which cost the Allies 21 tanks.

Sidi Bouzid lies beyond Faid Pass, which the Germans originally captured from French forces and held against counterattacks by United States task forces.

There was no immediate confirmation of the German account from United Nations quarters.

Over the week end Allied bombers and fighter planes struck hard at Axis communication lines and strongholds as the British Eighth Army drove General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops back toward Ben Gardane in Southern Tunisia.

United States Liberator bombers sped across the Mediterranean by daylight Saturday to smash again at the important Italian supply base of Naples on the Italian mainland and attack the airdrome, barracks and warehouses of Crotone in the extreme south of Italy.

Other airmen fell upon a formation of 50 German transport planes bound north over the Mediterranean and sent six into the sea. Twelve more Axis planes were reported destroyed in aerial operations stretching over a wide area. Only three Allied planes were lost.

Allied bombers raided the main Axis strongholds in Tunisia at Bizerte and Tunis and in a 30-minute running fight over Tunis and on the return flight sent four Messerschmitts crashing to earth.

The Algiers Radio said that Marshal Rommel's forces were continuing their withdrawal in the Ben Gardane area 25 miles west of the Tunisia-Tripolitania border.

New Britain:

Rabaul Battered By U. S. Bombers

In the mass raid on Rabaul, New Britain, four waves of Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked the city and its harbor for more than two hours, starting huge and numerous fires, said a communiqué issued at Allied headquarters in Australia, and apparently hitting and damaging two ships.

For more than a week the crews of the heavy bombers had been wating for a chance, in the words of one, "to burn Rabaul down again."

Capt. Kenneth McCyllar of Batesville, Miss., said "the Japs have been building up Rabaul since our bombers first burnt her down months ago until now she's heavily fortified.

"She's a regular Malta in regard to concentration of searchlights and antiaircraft positions."

This was only a part of Sunday's aerial offensive against the Japanese in the Solomons and on New Guinea and New Britain.

Liberators twice bombed New Britain's Port Ubili in the afternoon while Catalinas raided Buin airdrome in the early morning darkness, causing explosions in dispersal and supply dump areas.

In New Guinea, a Liberator bombed Madang airfield while Mitchell medium bombers escorted by Lightning fighters attacked the Lae airdrome, destroying two grounded Japanese planes and starting fires.

The Rabaul attack ranged from Kokopo Village, site of a new air strip southeast of Rabaul, to Talili Bay, across a narrow isthmus to the north.

Large fires were started over a wide area, it was announced, followed by numerous explosions. Smoke rose almost a mile and a half into the sky and flames were visible more than 100 miles, airmen reported.

An Associated Press dispatch from Correspondent Norman Bell, with the United States Pacific Fleet, removed some of the mystery surrounding reports early this month of an impending major clash between American and Japanese naval forces in the Guadalcanal area.

The story simply was that the Japanese were "out in force" for the apparent purpose of making a major effort to regain the United States base in the Solomons, but withdrew without giving battle when they discovered "what they were up against."

The battle never materialized, and the Americans gained a complete victory at Guadalcanal, wiping out the last of organized resistance on the island on Feb. 9.

In the Air:

Cologne and Milan Hammered by RAF

The greatest Royal Air Force bomber force employed for weeks was sent to blast Cologne and Milan, the two prime industrial targets of the Axis. The actual number of planes used was not disclosed, but expert observers in the path of the bombers were impressed by the strength shown.

The naval base of Spezia, on Italy's west coast 100 miles south of Milan, also was attacked by British bombers.

It was Spezia's second raid of the war. The first was made the night of Feb. 4.

Eleven British bombers failed to return from the attacks.

The Cologne raid was concentrated and a "great weight" of high explosives was rained on the city in a half hour, authorities said. Defenses of the oft-bombed Rhineland city were reported less active than usual.

It was the 113th attack on Cologne, which was last visited by the RAF on Feb. 3.

Large fires were started in Milan's industrial section where war industries and transport facilities are centered, it was reported. Italian defenses also were described as weak.

The renewal of the attack on Northern Italy and Western Germany followed a twin assault by the RAF in which more than 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the submarine base at Lorient Saturday night.

Burma:

Allied Planes Blast Japanese Bases

Aerial warfare has flared over Burma again as ground fighting slackened.

Allied bombers and fighters struck at the Japanese-held village of Kalachaung on the Mayu Peninsula, pounded the railroad in the Toungoo area, and shot down two Japanese planes while ground fire bagged a third, a British communiqué from New Delhi said.

Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, commanding the Tenth United States Air Force in China, Burma, and India, reported in a delayed dispatch from Bombay that his fliers in January destroyed 13 enemy planes with the loss of a single fighter, and promised "great results" in his theater of operations from the recent visit of Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Air Forces.

General Bissell's summary said Tenth Air Force planes scored hits on three 6,000-ton ships, on one of which the Japanese radio had admitted loss of 400 lives and near hits on a fourth ship.

General Bissel said American fliers had carried out 48 missions during the month, 12 from Northern India on Japanese communications in Northern Burma, 22 from other Indian bases, and 14 from bases in China.

China:

Japanese Advance In Canton Area

Japanese troops in the Canton area, bolstered by several thousand reinforcements, have captured Mafang and Lupao in a new effort launched Feb. 11 to drive the Chinese from positions above the port, a Chinese communiqué issued in Chungking said.

Chinagan and Tatang also changed hands, the bulletin reported, but Chinese counterattacks routed the invaders from those points. Japanese survivors of the Tatang thrust were declared fleeing southward under pursuit.

Brazil Parley:

Three Allied Generals Pause at Recife

Three general officers of the United States and British armies en route from North Africa have conferred at Recife with Brazil's Air Minister Joachim Salgado, Jr., the Official Brazilian News Agency announced.

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces; Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the United States Army Service of Supply, and British Field Marshal Sir John Dill were the military visitors.

They stopped in Recife en route to the United States and inspected military installations along the vital northwest section of the Brazilian coast, it was announced.

Recife lies on the Brazilian bulge 175 miles south of Natal, where President Vargas conferred aboard a United States destroyer Jan. 28 with President Roosevelt upon the latter's journey back from the Casablanca "unconditional surrender" conference.

President Vargas announced that a complete accord on the war effort had been reached between the United States and Brazil as a result of the Natal discussions.

Field Marshal Dill and General Arnold flew to Chungking after the Casablanca conference to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek while General Somervell, who accompanied them as far as India, inspected the Burma front with Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

Russian Push

Continued from Page 1

major attack that may well become the crucial battle of the entire eastern campaign.

Strategy in the West

It is not denied here that such developments in Russia contain important implications bound to affect the timing of Allied strategy in the west.

It will be remembered that the launching of the Soviet counter-offensive at Stalingrad was timed to coincide with the Eighth Army's attack at El Alamein and the Anglo-American expedition to Northwest Africa.

It is by no means illogical that, in turn, developments of further big offensives on the Russian front—in the Moscow and Leningrad sectors, for instance—might produce something new in the way of counterstrokes in the west.

Already the Anglo-American air attack on the continent is being speeded up and intensified. Both Northern Italy and Western Germany were heavily raided last night, in continuation of the strong bombing attacks by day as well as by night which are now the keynote of definite Allied air policy as the prelude to land attacks when the right moment comes.

The Shadow of Coming Events

Associated Press

Gloomy Day at Führer's Headquarters

There are no signs of levity as these Axis leaders discuss the situation in France, as the German caption says. Clockwise around the table are: German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop (back to camera); the French Chief of Government, Pierre Laval; Adolf Hitler; the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano (since ousted by his father-in-law, Benito Mussolini); and Reichsmarshal Herman Göring. This picture reached the United States by way of London.

French Battleship Richelieu Reaches U. S. From Africa

Continued from Page 1

while it was able to move only at slow speed.

The men aboard were excited and happy as the Statue of Liberty broke through a heavy fog at journey's end.

"Our coming will show the American people that France still has a navy," Capt. Marcel Deramond told me. "It will show them, too, that our sailors are anxious and eager to fight."

The Richelieu is one of the world's most powerful battleships and the transfer to the United States conclusively ends the one-time fear of Washington and London that it might fall into Axis hands.

Armor plating of the Richelieu is strong enough to withstand a direct hit by a 16-inch shell directly above one of its magazines. Its main batteries are eight 15-inch guns. Measuring 815 feet from stem to stern, it is equipped to carry four planes and has a normal complement of 1,460 men. The battleship can attain a top speed of 32 knots.

The Montcalm, completed in 1937, is one of six cruisers of La Galissonniere class. It is equipped to carry four aircraft, launched by catapult. Its normal complement is 540 men.

Under Algiers Agreement

The Richelieu came to the United States under terms of the broad agreement enacted between the French and the United Nations last Dec. 8 in Algiers. Its pierced hull, useless propeller shaft and damaged guns will be repaired and it will be completely overhauled and refitted. On return to battle a few months hence, able to make full use of its tremendous striking power and its heavy armor, it will take a place among the world's greatest battleships.

The voyage began Jan. 30, after a single trial run outside Dakar's harbor. The ship stole away quietly at dusk, apparently headed for Casablanca where, by carefully-circulated reports, it was to obtain parts from its sister ship, the Jean Bart. But we moved steadily westward past the Cape Verde Islands instead, then set a course directly for the United States.

The first four days were uneventful but on the fifth—just as we were reaching the halfway mark—a radio message warned of submarines dead ahead. We changed course abruptly, almost 90 degrees, and maneuvered carefully for several hundred miles. About 36 hours later we returned to a direct course without having seen a trace of the enemy.

Up on the bridge a gunnery officer read special significance into this side-stepping.

"It is very gratifying to the men on this ship, adrift from France," he commented, "to realize that officers in Washington are studying charts and plotting our course—carefully steering us around dangerous places."

The storm struck on Feb. 8, hundreds of tons of water crashing across the bow and damaging the fo'c'sle. At the stern, where a temporary hull had been built over a 40-foot rent caused by a British torpedo, great timbers were used to bulwark buckled steel plates. The crippled ship, operating also with but three of its four propellers, banged and shuddered in the tumultuous seas for 24 hours, but it rode out the ordeal without material harm.

The escorting destroyers meanwhile virtually disappeared into the waves, provoking the liaison officer, Lieut. [jg] T. B. Moreland Porter, Jr., of Erie, Pa., to wonder, our loud, "if those boys over there shouldn't be getting submarine pay."

Danger in Harbor

Fog closed tight about the ship on the final day of the voyage and Captain Deramond, hesitant about entering mined waters under such conditions, twice ordered the anchors lowered. Twice, before the order could be carried out, one of the destroyers cut across the bow out of the thick haze to lead the way into port. And before the harbor was reached a big friendly blimp sauntered down from nowhere to say "hello" and offer a helping hand.

Half of the battleship's crew occupied battle stations during the entire trip, high spirited and anxious for action. Eighty per cent were old timers, tested previously in battle, but only a few had been to sea before on the Richelieu. Those assigned to the four and six-inch armament practiced daily, and the crews of the 15-inch guns devoted two entire afternoons to loading drills.

For a job well done they received a personal word of appreciation from Vice-Admiral R. A. Fenard, head of the French Naval Mission to the United States, who came aboard the ship at New York before it had docked.

"I was anxious to come aboard the Richelieu as soon as she arrived in New York," he said, "to express my satisfaction to her officers and crew. Thanks to their skill and to their devotion, the Richelieu has succeeded in accomplishing a difficult crossing which does the utmost honor to all."

Known as 'Cardinal Convoy'

The Richeliu and the escort vessels went into Navy records as the "Cardinal convoy" at the start of the voyage, memorializing her namesake, the 17th-century Cardinal who laid the foundation for France's sea power. Symbolically, the trip put the French Navy on the ascent once again, turning a page on the two years of suspended animation in which it sought to retain independence of the Axis and Allies alike.

The Richelieu had been at Dakar since June, 1940, having sailed there uncompleted from Brest a day before the German Army entered the city. A few weeks after its arrival, British forces sought to knock it out, and succeeded in scoring the torpedo hit. Striking astern on the starboard side, it smashed a propeller shaft, bent the keel, blasted the great hole in the hull, and flooded nearly one-fifth of the ship.

A coffer dam had been floated under it and repairs just begun when British and Free French forces launched their attack of September, 1940, on Dakar. In repelling this assault the Richelieu lost the use of some of its guns and suffered damage to its superstructure.

The men now aboard believe that ability to absorb this punishment, remain at anchor two years in tropical waters, and then ride out a severe gale in crossing the Atlantic with but temporary repairs are a fair indication of the Richelieu's worthiness for future battle.

New Deal Facing Revolt

Continued from Page 1

that the New Deal is not really in control of Congress; that control is vested in Republican votes and conservative Southern "poll-tax" Democrats. The actual New Dealers are in a minority third group.

There is talk of a Democratic caucus to bring the split groups together. The fundamental division, however, runs deep.

In his week-end speech there was a trace of aggression in Mr. Roosevelt's comment about "pettifoggers and chiselers" which made some Democrats feel Mr. Roosevelt was planing for a comeback. However, many believe that would be difficult. As the phrase goes, some feel "his franchise is running out."

Basic Problem

The basic problem is to overcome war dissatisfactions; cumulative resentments over a 12-year term; increasingly accurate sharpshooting of critics at the New Deal's weaknesses and mistakes.

The irritated mood of the Nation finds expression in sour Capital comments. Nearly every domestic-front move, necessary perhaps in itself, is greeted with questions, criticism, abuse. Official Washington would be amazed if anything it did brought any praise.

Today is a typical Washington day: Here are front-page morning headlines:

"Plan to Draft Fathers Will Face Fight."

"Row in WPB Seen Forcing Superboard."

"House Committee Blasts 'Traitorous' Activities in Bureaus."

"Hungry U. S. Predicted by Colorado Senator."

There is one other headline—"Temperature Tumbles to 6 Above."

The last development is the only one for which the Administration is not blamed, though some feel Mr. Roosevelt had a hand in it, too.

Cut in Newsprint Cuts Circulation

By the Associated Press

New Castle, Ind., Feb. 15

The New Castle Courier-Times, afternoon daily newspaper, has announced that because of newsprint reduction it cannot, temporarily at least, accept new subscriptions.

"We shall be glad to take your order and start your subscription to the paper when some present subscription is discontinued," an announcement in the Feb. 10 edition said.

Laboratory Vies With Army In Heroic Leningrad Defense

(By Tass News Agency)

MOSCOW, Feb. 15—The siege of Leningrad was lifted in the laboratories and workshops of the invested city as well as in its front lines. While German artillery and machine guns roared and barked a short distance away Soviet natural scientists and technicians toiled night and day to solve the innumerable technical problems connected with the defense of the stronghold.

Five thousand lectures were delivered to units of the Red Army and Navy often with fighting close at hand. Professor Pryanishnikov, for example, read about 300 papers and Professor Spiridonoff, Assistant Professor Valskaya, and others were welcome guests with the men and officers on the Leningrad front.

When the Germans established themselves outside the city the natural scientists and collective scientific workers in Leningrad's higher educational institutions were confronted with the question of evacuation. Almost immediately, however, the research workers and technicians, both old and young, resolved to remain in the city.

Many pages in books that will be written of the titanic struggle between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Fascist hordes will be devoted to the natural scientists of Leningrad.

Many natural scientific workers in Leningrad schools and institutes volunteered for service in the Red Army and the Peoples Guard. Among the volunteers were 300 from the Academy of Science of the U. S. S. R; 200 professors, assistant professors, and teachers from Leningrad University and many professors from the Polytechnic Herzen Teachers College and other institutions.

Many workers were decorated for gallantry in action.

But the natural scientists who stayed at their posts and helped devise new and better ways to fortify the city were equally as heroic.

In the defense of the city, whether in the laboratories or the front lines, it seemed as if all differences of age disappeared. White-haired professors toiled side by side with young folks.

From the very first days, Professor Portenuo, for example, was a member of the fire brigade of the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Science of the U. S. S. R. During an air raid, Professor Portenko extinguished eight fire bombs himself.

Another well-known natural scientist, Professor Vinnikov, discharged similar functions in splendid fashion. Under his direction, the workers in one Leningrad institute put out a fire which threatened to destroy valuable natural scientific apparatus.

Under heavy enemy fire, art workers packed, loaded, and removed rare museum treasures from the Hermitage. Leningrad surgeons called a field conference in the midst of heavy shelling.

The heroism of the Leningrad workers was in line with deeds of the defenders of Sevastopol and Stalingrad. If, however, you ask a Leningrad natural scientist how he regards the acts of himself and his colleagues you get an answer something like this: "It was nothing extraordinary. It was only what was prompted by the feelings of the patriot for his country and city."

Italian Hopes for 'Deal' Fade Under Allied Policy

Continued from Page 1

ill remarks. There is no doubt there that Counts Ciano and Grandi and Signor Rosso are all wide open to overtures.

Following Questioned

Washington is constantly receiving reports from "friendly" sources that these three gentlemen and other of their associates, always "regretted the war" and always had their hearts on the Allied side, regardless of where their guns might be directed. But it is strongly doubted that they could command any following in Italy. That being the case, any acceptance of their gestures of good will would serve the single purpose of protecting the individual persons and fortunes of those men.

Obviously, of course, if Washington and London thought that the conquest of Italy could be furthered by dealing with these men there would be some interest in the approaches. But there is no faith in their ability to deliver Italy, or even Italian beachheads to advancing United Nations armies. Therefore, why bother to deal with them?

On the contrary, if the Churchill remarks mean what they appear to mean, the existing Fascist Government is to be treated as simply a part of the German occupation. The Italian people are to be "delivered" from both at once.

Leaving the Ship

The considered reaction to the Italian Cabinet changes, therefore, is that it is an extremely interesting example of the abandonment of a sinking ship. It was noted with satisfaction both in Washington and London because these are considered particularly astute rats who always keep an alert eye on the course of events.

Another bit of relevant information about conditions in Italy is a report from reliable sources that Signor Mussolini himself is in a definitely declining condition of physical vigor which has reached the point where his grip on the Government has become limp and listless.

Best information from inside Italy is that the Ciano-Grandi-Rosso moves were made on the initiative of those men themselves.

British Dry War Gains Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In view of Minister of Food Lord Woolton's recent statement that the British food problem is likely to become more acute during the next six months, temperance circles here are drawing attention to the Government's "business as usual" attitude to the brewing trade.

The Aid-Britain-through-Temperance Crusade continues to gain adherents. Many thousands of signatures were secured as a result of Temperance Sunday recently. A large number of churches used this date as an Affirmation Sunday for the Crusade. In Scotland and Northern Ireland the campaign is also gaining momentum.

British temperance workers welcome news from Australia of an Aid Australia Crusade there. Those responsible for initiating the crusade there have been helped enormously by the fact that Mr. Curtin, the Prime Minister of Australia, is himself an abstainer and has appealed for wartime abstinence. Accordingly the crusaders in Australia make a declaration which takes the form of a short letter to the Prime Minister expressing appreciation of his leadership and informing him that the signatory of the letter has resolved to follow his example.

Medical Men Ask Oleo Betterment

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP) — The Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine urged in a report yesterday that oleomargarine be made more freely available and more acceptable to the public.

The report asked that Federal and State laws restricting the manufacture and distribution of the butter substitute be suspended while the butter situation is tense.

It urged also that regulations set by the Federal Security Administrator in 1941 be amended to make it mandatory that all oleomargarine be fortified with vitamin A at a uniform level of 9,000 United States pharmacopoeia units a pound of finished product.

The report recommended that the War Production Board be asked to permit use of fats and oils for the manufacture of oleomargarine in such quantities as would offset necessary withdrawal of butter from civilian use; and that the public be instructed that the product when fortified with vitamin A is equal to butter nutritionally.

The Committee said it had investigated the matter "solely from a nutritional and social viewpoint without regard to the economic aspects of the situation."

Australia Trees Rubber Sources?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Australia — Trees with rubber-producing possibilities are to undergo experiments to be made by agricultural experts in the State of Queensland with the aid of the Australian Department of Agriculture.

In an organized "tapping" drive all types of rubber sources, of which the Morton Bay fig tree is the principal, are to be used for testing purposes. A simple latex obtained from the "milky mangrove" will also see experimentation.

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Allied Supplies for Africa Ease Economic Problem

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in Tunisia

ALGIERS, Algiers, Feb. 15—Announcement of the arrival of 60,000 tons of general supplies from the United States and Great Britain for civilian consumption in North Africa and more than that amount of coal and petroleum products for the use of North African industries follows readjustment of the franc's value against the dollar and the pound in the unfoldment of plans for solving economic problems arising from the Allied occupation here.

Francs are now 50 to the dollar instead of 75 and 200 to the pound instead of 300.

It is intended that the bulk of general supplies shall reach the paying public here through ordinary trade channels. But some are to be distributed free or sold through stores which military authorities have established in order to make direct sales to native labor employed by the Allied forces.

Through the North African economic board, a joint agency attached to Allied force headquarters, goods are being handed over to the Governments of Algeria and Morocco acting as agents for French African administrative authorities under Gen. Henri Giraud. They are then distributed to wholesalers who pass them on to retailers in quantities proportionate to past volumes of business.

Consumer Supplies

A stock of consumer supplies is also being built up for distribution in Tunisia where indeed it has already been forthcoming on local Arab market days in certain of the areas under Allied control.

Derived about equally from the United States under lend-lease and from Great Britain, shipments of general supplies to date comprise 20,000 tons flour, 7,300 tons of sugar, 7,000 tons of milk, 2,900 tons of copper sulphate for the cultivation of vines, 2,800 tons of potatoes, 2,600 tons of soap, 1,850 tons of cotton cloth, 900 tons of clothing, 700 tons of canned foods, 650 tons of margarine, 600 tons of coffee, 500 tons of cheese, 300 tons of tea, 270 tons of matches and 60 tons of shoes.

Heavy Transport Demand

Very little of this has yet reached the public, however, because the cargoes didn't begin to arrive until after Christmas and military demands on inland transportation have left little margin for attending to civilian needs. Milk, flour, cheese, soap, cotton goods, and shoes have already appeared on the market where stocks of many kinds had been cleaned out before the Allies landed.

The transportation involved is provided by local utility companies and actual distribution is done by local French organizations and education authorities.

Under the distribution system through native labor commissaries which the Allies have established in North Africa, native workmen engaged at docks, airports, and on other installations can buy such things as sugar, tea, and cloth at prices fixed to match levels prevailing in the locality. It is planned to open many more stores of this kind.

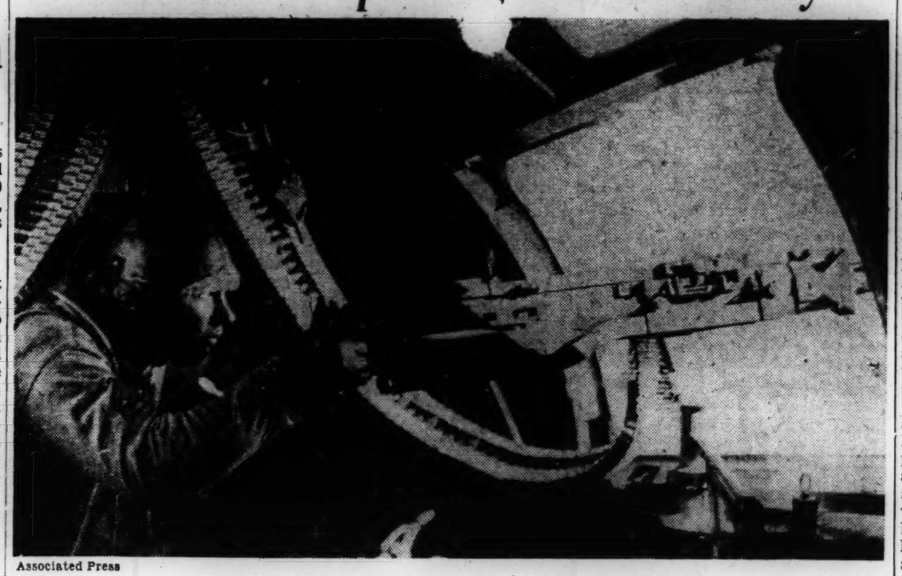
Black Market Fought

The whole scheme for stocking North African markets with goods from America and Britain lends itself to abuse.

But arrangements are being made to visit heavy penalties upon wholesalers or retailers selling at prices higher than those agreed upon. They are to be blacklisted and barred from marketing American and British goods.

Black market sales—and they are proceeding briskly at the present time—are described as receiving attention both from Allied and French authorities—though no system of control has yet been announced.

'Manner' of Speaking Silences Enemy



Associated Press

Hero Gunner of Flying Fortress Raid on Tunis

Robert L. Doremus of Henrietta, Okla., waist gunner in a United States Flying Fortress raid over Tunis, goes into action, manning his gun. With antiaircraft fire flying at him, the gunner stuck to his post, keeping his guns going all the time. He was the hero of the operation, in which five raiders were lost and 19 German fighters were shot down.

Japanese Forces Crushed at Wau

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in the Southern Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Feb. 15—The Japanese have been decisively defeated in the Wau area of New Guinea.

After two weeks' fighting a strong Japanese task force, consisting of one regiment—about 2,800 men—together with engineers and other combat troops, have been more or less eliminated and the enemy is in full retreat toward Mubo, only 12 miles below Salamaua, with Australians hot on their heels. Success of this action will have measurable effect upon future operations in New Guinea.

Wau, which came so suddenly and prominently into the limelight on Jan. 30, is one of the key points for any offensive operation against Japanese positions at Lae and Salamaua. A curious thing is why the Japanese never previously made a serious attack on this little settlement with its valuable airfield.

Long Allied Defense

Ever since the Japanese landed in Huon Gulf, United Nations' opposition to their further advance inland has been centered in the Wau area. For almost a year now Australian patrols, operating from the Wau area, have buzzed around the Japanese at Lae and Salamaua, spotting their movements and harassing their patrols. On one occasion they entered Salamaua Village unnoticed and, hiding beneath native huts which are built on stilts, waited for a given signal before they fell on the unsuspecting enemy and killed 130 of them without the loss of a single man.

It was these gnat-like stings that forced the Japanese to push southward from Salamaua to Mubo, where there have been continual patrol clashes over the period of the last few months.

As long as the Japanese had their foothold in Papua, either on the Port Moresby side of the Owen Stanley mountains or even on the Buna beachhead, their vital bases at Lae and Salamaua were not very much affected by the Allied hold on Wau.

Increase in Importance

But when Gen. Tomatori Horii's Papuan Army of 15,000 men was finally liquidated at Sanananda, or as Tokyo propaganda so euphemistically put it, Japanese troops were withdrawn from Papua, Wau immediately assumed great importance, requiring offensive action against it.

For with Wau in United Nations hands and the whole of Papua under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's control, Japanese airfields at Lae and Salamaua were directly threatened.

The Japanese advance from Mubo over 4,000 feet of jungle-covered mountains toward Wau was as swift as it was unexpected. Two existing tracks were covered by Australian patrols and were difficult to negotiate. The Japanese, therefore, cut another track through 20 miles of dense forest, by-passing Allied forward outposts, and suddenly swung from the southeast against the Wau airfield. But for the heroic resistance of a small Australian patrol which fought dogged delaying action against overwhelming numbers, the Japanese might have seized this important Allied base.

Narrow Margin of Victory

As it was, the Allies just had time to throw up hastily a perimeter of defense, fly in reinforcements and 25-pounder guns, and beat back the enemy just short of the airfield.

Since then the Japanese have been held and then driven back, losing most of their attacking force and quantities of war material. Remnants are now in full retreat and this defeat might very well result in disaster.

It is interesting to compare this fighting with the stubborn, sanguinary defense of Gona, Sanananda and the Buna beachhead. At Wau, when the enemy was halted, he had no already prepared defenses to fall back upon. He had to hastily erect trenches and foxholes from which Australian infantry, supported by artillery, had little difficulty in ejecting him with small loss to themselves.

There was nothing like this obstinate defense and bitter fighting which marked the Papuan campaign. It may be that the caliber of these troops was not too good or that without well-prepared defenses the Japanese have proved themselves not so formidable.

Heavy Japanese Losses

In any case, the force, which probably amounted to about 3,000 men, suffered in a few days 1,000 fatalities dead and at least double that number in ill and wounded.

Any follow-up of this victory would be beset with normal difficulties. Wau is separated from Port Moresby, the main Allied base, by 150 miles of tangled mountains. The only land communication is by an arduous route which entails travel by sea, canoeing up a river and a rugged march over a mountain track as bad, if not worse, than the Kokoda trail. Such a route is impracticable for military purposes.

United Nations troops at Wau, therefore, are dependent upon aerial transport, which at the moment is restricted by weather conditions and lack of widely spread landing fields. It was in an attempt to cut this exiguous thread that ties Wau to Port Moresby that the Japanese made their powerful aerial assault on Feb. 6.

Costly Defeat for Tokyo

It turned out to be a costly defeat with 41 planes destroyed, after which no Japanese fighter appeared in the sky for six days.

There would be great difficulties in moving considerable groups of men from the Wau area against positions which the Japanese have had a year to fortify and which they have made many attempts, successful and unsuccessful, to reinforce.

Defeat of the Japanese at Wau has meant that the string around the neck of the main enemy bases in New Guinea has been drawn appreciably tighter.

Japan Strengthens Northern Solomons

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 15

Indications that the Japanese are strengthening positions in the Northwestern Solomons were seen today in a Navy report of strong enemy resistance encountered by a group of American fliers over the Shortland Island area.

The Americans shot down eight of 45 enemy Zero planes which engaged them on Saturday, the Navy said, but lost six of their own planes, four to Zeros and two to "heavy antiaircraft fire."

Little Unrest In India Over Gandhi's Fast

BOMBAY, Feb. 15 (AP)—The condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader in the fifth day of a fast intended to effect his unconditional release from a British Indian prison, was described as "not so satisfactory as yesterday," a government announcement said Feb. 14.

Mr. Gandhi began the 21-day fast, the seventh major political hunger strike of his career, Feb. 10.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 15—Now that the first shock of the news that Mohandas K. Gandhi is undertaking a fast has abated, the general impression in Indian circles appears that he will come through his self-imposed ordeal successfully. The limit placed on the period of his fast and his intention of taking fruit juices, as well as the declaration that the fast is to be according to Mr. Gandhi's capacity, all have contributed to this view.

Certainly politicians and journalists today displayed no signs of extreme apprehension, while probably the man in the street has too much confidence in the powers of the revered Mahatma to doubt the outcome, while offering prayers for his safety.

Responsible officials would greatly have preferred that Mr. Gandhi should fast outside Government custody, returning after a suitable period of recuperation to his luxurious place of detention.

That, however, has proved impossible. They have agreed to accord permission to any visitor whom Mr. Gandhi may express a desire to see.

Markets have been closed in Bombay; resolutions have been passed by certain Indian merchants' associations; students have abstained from classes in a few places; but, according to reports, there has been no demonstration on any widespread scale. Several not very important nationalists and politicians have issued statements saying unconditional release would be an act of statesmanship and tend to promote good will.

Sir Nazimud din Mutlim, Moslem leader in Bengal, was reported to have expressed the hope that Mr. Gandhi's ordeal might help bring about a settlement of the Hindu-Moslem problem.

The Lahore Tribune, a moderate Congress paper, urges unconditional release as a means of paving the way to Indian settlement and makes the point that the type of fast Mr. Gandhi is adopting shows a desire to avoid intensifying the existing crisis in this country. On the other hand, another influential paper, Independent India, considers the fast as solely intended to coerce the Government. Whether or not this particular weapon is justifiable is a subject on which there are wide differences of view.

Fliers Did Amazing Things After Raid on Düsseldorf

By Pilot Officer Raoul Jenner

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (AP)—If anybody had told me that night of Sept. 10, as we waited to take off for Düsseldorf, the things which were ahead of us, I'd frankly have refused to believe them. It would have been incredible to me that any skipper in the world could bring a Stirling home all that distance on only two engines, and with one of those cutting out spasmodically.

I'd have disbelieved anybody who claimed to have done 385 miles an hour in a dive to get out of searchlight coning, when the aircraft was one of the huge four-engine ones. And certainly I couldn't have visualized myself going twice into a burning aircraft, particularly when two others of the crew were killed in their effort to rescue the rear gunner.

But these things all happened.

I was wireless operator, air gunner in a Stirling squadron of the RAF. This trip to Düsseldorf was my nineteenth operation.

It was a quiet trip but, before we got there, it seemed as if all the searchlights in Düsseldorf had coned us. Off to starboard we could see a dark spot and our skipper, Pilot Officer Paddy Trench, headed for that, and put the aircraft into a vertical dive at 385 miles an hour.

Just as we started to climb we were coned again and the flak was coming up in buckets.

Main Petrol Tank Hit

Our main petrol tank on the starboard side was hit, and so was our port inner engine.

The prop flew loose and came smashing back on the mid-turret, where I was stationed. Then the port outer engine dropped loose from the frame, and we were left with just the two starboard engines operating. Even that wasn't too happy, for the starboard inner kept cutting in and out.

The skipper ordered us to bail out but we sold him the idea of staying with the kite as long as

The engineer did an amazing job, switching from tank to tank. The wireless had gone unserviceable and our return back to base was strictly up to the navigator, Pilot Officer Selman, an English lad.

D. S. O. for the Skipper

With the engines the way they were, the aircraft was setting up a terrific vibration. But Paddy, our skipper, kept her flying. He got the D. S. O. for the job he did that night and it was certainly well deserved.

[Pilot Officer Jenner was awarded the George Medal, a British decoration for valor preceded only by the Victoria and George Crosses.]

We got through and out to sea. How we maintained flying speed I'll never know. But we had an engineer who was a wizard and a skipper who could keep anything flying that was capable of being airborne, and somehow or other they got us across the Channel and over the coast of England.

We were unable to send out recognition signals or to contact our base. The next thing we knew British searchlights started looking for us, and we barely managed to gain enough altitude to fire our colors of the day with Very lights. That got us past the British defenses.

When the starboard inner engine finally quit there was nothing to do but land.

"Belly landings," even under the most favorable circumstances, are no picnic. The skipper dropped the slaps, but only the starboard one came down. That threw us off level once more, but somehow or other, just before we hit, Trench managed to get her leveled off and we came crashing in.

We slid for about 25 feet and the aircraft came to rest bent almost into the shape of a boomerang.

Inner Engine Dropped

The starboard inner engine ripped out and dropped to the ground, where it lay burning, right beside the break. With the fuselage filled with petrol fumes a real fire and an explosion was inevitable.

Everybody got out with the exception of the rear gunner.

When he didn't show up I started back in with the engineer, Sergeant "Spud" Mallett, an English lad, and the bomb aimer, Sergeant Fred Thorpe, of London, Eng. They went in through the escape hatch. I climbed through the break in the fuselage. We had just got in, when a huge tongue of blue flame ran through, and then the explosion came.

Mallett and Thorpe were killed instantly. I was blown right out of the aircraft and landed on my feet about 20 yards away from it. I was dazed, I guess, but I wasn't hurt and started back in after the rear gunner, Bill Glendenning of Scotland.

Somehow I got through to the rear turret. Glendenning had been trapped in there by pieces of his harness which had caught on broken struts and spars. His flying clothes were on fire but I was able to jerk him loose and carry him out. I ripped off as many of his clothes as I could and managed to beat out the rest of the flames, but not until he had been pretty badly burned.

I came through it without even getting singed. Glendenning was rushed to hospital and has made a remarkable recovery.

[Editor's Note—Jenner, following this experience, was found unfit for further operational flying and is now serving as an instructor for other air gunners. A son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jenner, Ottawa, he enlisted in 1940.]

Strict Censorship Asked

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Emergency Committee for Political Defense of the Hemisphere recommended here that all American countries adopt strict censorship of all means of communications in the interests of continental safety, wording the recommendation to include such countries as Spain and Argentina.

Meeting under chairmanship of Mexican Ambassador Carlos Ojeda, the Committee asked American countries to enforce censorship of all communications to or from:

1. Any of the Axis powers or occupied countries.
2. Any non-American nation not at war with the Axis.
3. Any American country which has not broken relations with all members of the Axis or, having broken relations, has not yet banned communications with them.

Sources close to the Committee said the latter two classes obviously referred to neutral countries, including Spain and Argentina.

The Committee said it recognized the "democratic principles of freedom of speech and the press," but pointed to the urgent need for some restrictions in total freedom of communications to fight espionage activities of Axis agents in this hemisphere.

Mentioning nonwarring European countries, the Committee said "communications ostensibly addressed and received by them are easily transmitted to and from the Axis." Censorship is imperative over communications between American republics and any others keeping diplomatic relations with the Axis because "diplomatic channels are the most important means of transmission of vital information to Axis countries."

Turks Like American Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Turkish audiences prefer American-made motion pictures, if films featured at Turkey's major theaters are any indication.

At the formal opening of the current motion picture season seven of the eight first-run theaters of Turkey featured motion pictures produced in America, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Turkish choice in subject matter runs to musical selections, Oriental settings, shorts dealing with natural science and industry, and pictures in general which find success in the United States. Distributors believe that short films depicting life and work in America would be as popular as the full-length films, if obtainable.

Normal Trade Supplied

Approximately 200 films of United States origin are in the hands of distributors in Turkey, sufficient to meet normal trade requirements.

British companies are showing little interest in the Turkish market for feature films, although they will continue to be prominent suppliers of short and educational pictures, and have made about 20 films of these types available.

At present there are more than 150 motion picture theaters in Turkey, all wired for sound. The motion picture production industry of Turkey is new and comparatively small, consisting of only two studios. The capital invested is not large and the industry is handicapped by lack of professional and technical experience and adequate equipment, as well as the difficulty in finding competent actors and actresses.

Axis Enters Market

Axis nations are showing considerable interest in Turkey's film trade. A studio is being established in Istanbul, with the financial assistance of the German Ministry of Propaganda, for dubbing German films in Turkish, making them more suitable for distribution, particularly in the interior.

Since much of the positive film used locally for dubbing foreign films is imported from Germany, some apprehension has been expressed in the local trade over the possibility that this studio may be favored in the matter of film supplies.

It is reported that a new theater to be opened in Istanbul in March will be operated by an Italian as an outlet for Italian productions. Programs will be supplemented with German and United States pictures.

Manning Disputes Canterbury's View

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A recently published letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. William Temple, dealing with the proposed union in this country of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, is an "ecclesiastical intrusion" says Bishop William T. Manning.

In a letter of his own to the church press made public Feb. 12, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York said the Archbishop of Canterbury was "gravely misinformed" if he obtained the impression that the majority of Episcopalians favored union with the Presbyterian Church.

The action with which Bishop Manning took issue was the writing of a letter by the Archbishop of Canterbury last October to Bishop Edward L. Parsons, retired, of California, Chairman of the Commission of Approaches to unity of the Episcopal Church.

Peace Dictation In Berlin 'Must'

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, said Feb. 11 that peace must be dictated in Berlin, Tokyo and Rome "while they may still smolder and burn from the wrathful fire of our guns and bombs."

"The Governments of Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini must be annihilated," he added, and our armies must march across their lands to show the Axis peoples "what retribution they will surely face again if in the years to come they again follow false, war-like leaders."

Mr. Waring, in a speech prepared for a Legion meeting in suburban Winnetka, said our armed forces have "just begun" their task.

"Ahead of them stretch long years of service—years of destruction for thousands of them," Mr. Waring predicted. "Yes, perhaps more than a million of them."

He said the nation's leaders must "tell us the facts," that Congress must devote its efforts to winning the war, and that there must be no quibbling between Federal bureaus and no work stoppages. He asserted the most efficient men should be given key jobs in Washington and that "the stumble bums, the do-gooders and the bleeding hearts" should be replaced by "strong men."

Hollywood Friends Meet at Guadalcanal

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal, Feb. 3. Delayed

Two Hollywood friends—Commander Gene Markey, writer-producer, and Lieut. Robert Montgomery, film star—had a reunion today far from cinemaland's bright lights and sound stages.

When they met accidentally on Guadalcanal, they slapped each other on the back and retired to an obscure corner for a long talk.

Markey was promoted to a full naval commander recently. Lieutenant Montgomery is serving on a destroyer and has seen considerable action.

Postal Service to Hire Women But Probably Not as Carriers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Postoffice Department disclosed that it plans to employ a large number of women but there probably will be no women letter carriers.

In an annual report to Congress, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said "It appears that ultimately, as our armed forces increase, the postal service must be maintained by the utilization of large numbers of women and men above the draft age. While we will have difficulty in taking on the work, plans for recruiting and training them have been prepared."

Another official explained that this did not mean women would be used as mail carriers. That was tried in the last war and again more recently without success, he said, explaining that women can not stand the strain of carrying even half the maximum load of 50 pounds of mail handled by men.

Mr. Walker reported that curtailments of mail service "will not be made with a view to economies which might be more apparent than real." Any curtailments, he said, "will be those forced by the necessities of war." He added, however, that the public might find mail boxes spaced more widely than at present.

Postal revenues during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, aggregated $859,817,490, the highest in history, while expenses amounted to $871,642,676, leaving a gross deficiency of $11,825,186. However, Mr. Walker estimated services rendered on free mail and differentials in Second-Class Matter were worth $73,916,128 and if paid for, would have meant a profit on the year's operations of $62,090,942.

The "penalty" mail—that sent postage-free by government departments—totaled 1,516,015,444 pieces and 84,852,924 pounds over the previous year.

Men in Foxholes Find Good Friend In Rickenbacker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—Overtime pay for the 48-hour week for the duration should be confined to men in the foxholes, the swamps and the deserts—men making the supreme sacrifice—in the opinion of Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker.

Stressing that he was speaking only for himself, Captain Rickenbacker in an interview here yesterday held that his views were in line with those of millions of Americans, and of this he was confident since he had received "thousands of letters from employees in all types of war work, union members as well as non-union members," urging him to "bring the facts to light."

Captain Rickenbacker, World War I ace, and Chairman of the Victory Corps, also came out strongly against limiting salaries of executive heads to $25,000 a year, holding that such limitation would "limit initiative, which is one of the great American cornerstones."

Later in an address at a High School Victory Corps program in Congress Hall he reiterated his remarks recently in connection with absenteeism among workers in essential war industries, declaring it was "our greatest evil and the greatest boon to our enemies."

Chopped Alfalfa Going Into Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Chopped alfalfa will be added to the diet of the Australian Military Forces.

Army dieticians claim that in the present shortage of garden vegetables alfalfa would supply necessary vitamins to Army food without altering the palatable quality.

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World Currency Plan By Britain After War

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 15—Great Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, has now shown his hand in postwar reconstruction planning. The importance of what the Chancellor has said about the shape of the future from an economic viewpoint can be appreciated by the humblest domestic budget-balancer whose vision of his own individual future is patterned by his own estimate of what he will be able to afford.

In fact, Sir Kingsley told the House of Commons in his speech recently that a better postwar era would depend on hard work by the individual together with a readiness to put up with temporary continuation of wartime privations, taxes and controls while new economic riders, both national and international, are being effected.

The primary aim of the British Government, Sir Kingsley said, would be maintainance of a high level of employment. The vital factor in achieving this, he said, would be recovery of British export trade. Public enterprise would be adopted to a certain extent. The Government would directly stimulate provision of capital and equipment.

Private Initiative Important

But a very large part of British productive enterprise must depend on free enterprise and private initiative, according to Sir Kingsley.

For a period at least, postwar living costs would be kept level as at present by Government subsidies, the Chancellor said. Taxation must continue high but would have to be mitigated to some extent, especially to give British export trade a chance against competitors.

How does the British Government plan to carry out this ambitious and complex economic program? The Chancellor was optimistic and briefly outlined the following five-point Government policy by which Britain hopes to see full economic co-operation between nations as envisaged in Article Seven of the Mutual Aid Agreement:

1. A policy of expansion to maintain employment and insure that production serves the end of consumption. Orderly reduction of international trade barriers.

2. Strong effort to prevent disastrous swings in prices of raw materials and primary products which constitute the livelihood of a large majority of the world's population.

3. An international monetary mechanism to serve requirements of international trade and avoid need for unilateral action in competitive exchange depreciation.

Working Conditions

4. Secure through the International Labor Office attention to standards of working conditions, which had great bearing on the orderly development of international trade.

5. Some international organization for assisting direction of international investments for development.

While the Chancellor admitted Britain is unlikely to be in a position to make long-term loans in the transitional postwar period, he expects Britain to take its place again as a creditor nation when the difficulties of readjustment have been overcome.

Sir Kingsley especially stressed a new international exchange system was wanted in which blocked balances and bilateral clearings would be unnecessary. Above all, he said, it is necessary to free the international monetary system from arbitrary, unpredictable and undesirable influences which have operated hitherto because of large-scale speculative movements of short-term capital.

A new system, he contended, should be the instrument of an agreed policy so that if any government was tempted to move too far either in inflationary or deflationary direction it would be subjected to the check of international consultations.

Limit On Imports

While Sir Kingsley called for postwar removal of trade barriers he had to admit that industrial Britain, in search of markets after the war, would have to continue for some time to limit its own imports because of having spent its foreign capital investments during the war.

This may be seen as a contradiction of the British aim to remove trade barriers. At the same time it is seen by the Chancellor as only a temporary problem since no nation's interest in maximum growth and freedom of international trade is greater than Britain's. For without such growth, it is recognized, the comparatively high British standard of living must fall.

Sir Kingsley stressed that Britain must shoulder its share of the cost of armed forces sufficient to prevent future aggression, no matter how great that cost may be.

Progressive Tone Welcomed

The Chancellor did not directly refer to the Beveridge Report but comment here, notably from more leftist quarters, welcomes the progressive tone of the conservative Chancellor and sees the government's economic intentions compatible with adoption of the general principles of the Beveridge social security plan.

Conservative comment, such as that of the Daily Telegraph, applauds Sir Kingsleys' emphasis on the future need for sound business policy and private enterprise as well as for social security and public ownership and control.

Although not directly under discussion, the Beveridge Plan loomed large in the thoughts of most members of Parliament and several referred to it. Socialist George Benson contended public reception of the Beveridge plan had committed the Government to the scheme.

The current debate on economic policy is not the occasion for discussion on the Beveridge proposals. But it has helped greatly to complete the background picture of reconstruction as a whole, against which it will be more practicable to debate social security plans.

Editors Reach Understanding With Capitol

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — Members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors returned to their desks today convinced that their give-and-take verbal "slugging match" with the nation's leaders had brought about a better understanding between Government and the press.

"We came here at the Government's invitation to get the off-the-record story of the war—and the newspapers' part in it," said Roy Roberts, new A. S. N. E. President and Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star.

"We got it. Everybody opened up, from the President on down. Sometimes the sessions turned into regular slugging matches with give-and-take on both sides. But we understand their problems now and they can appreciate ours. We won't always agree on policy details, but we are far better able to work them out—now that we have reached a general understanding."

That such understanding did not necessarily mean approval was shown by resolutions adopted as the A. S. N. E. closed its twenty-first annual session which consisted largely of frank discussions behind closed doors with Government, civil, and military leaders.

Special Privileges Opposed

The resolutions called for a postwar "world guarantee of freedom of the press," advocated a Government policy of making public "facts to which the people are entitled, instead of giving this information, as in the past, to privileged writers," and opposed efforts to put any press association "under the power of Congress to regulate commerce."

To bring about closer contact between press and government, the editors left in the Capital a liaison committee composed of Washington editors and headed by A. S. N. E. Director Ben M. McKelway of the Washington Star, who was chairman of the meeting's program committee. Other members are A. S. N. E. Treasurer David Lawrence of the United States News, and Alexander F. Jones of the Washington Post.

Both Mr. Roberts and the retiring President, W. S. Gilmore, of the Detroit News, termed the meeting the most successful in A. S. N. E. history and expressed the hope that "the Government officials got as much out of it as we did."

One of the things Roberts hoped had been made clear by the editors in their discussions was that "such agencies as the Office of War Information should skate on the solid ice of fact—not the thin ice of propaganda."

The A. S. N. E. head enlarged on those views last night when he and four other editors discussed censorship problems with Director Byron Price of the Office of Censorship on the American Forum of the Air over the Mutual Broadcasting system.

Directors Elected

John S. Knight of the Knight newspapers was named First Vice-President after being re-elected to the Board of Directors along with Dwight Young of the Dayton (Ohio) Herald and Journal. Mr. McKelway and James North, Jr., of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram were the other two Directors elected.

Hold-over board members are: Erwin D. Canham, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston; Dwight Marvin, Troy (N. Y.) Record; Dr. Julian S. Miller, Charlotte (N. C.) Observer; Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago Daily News; Tom Wallace, Louisville Times; and William Allen White, Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

In Sunday's final session, the editors commended Secretary of State Hull for publishing the White Book which detailed American diplomatic efforts before the war. In calling for "freedom of expression and of communication, uncontrolled in any way by governments" around the world, the A. S. N. E. supported an international free press policy long advocated by Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press. Adoption of the resolution opposing congressional power over the news reports of press associations was prefaced by a discussion of the Government's pending antitrust suit against the Associated Press.

Girls, It's 'in the Bag'

Wide World

New Protection Against Gas

It looks as if it may be cellophane. Whatever it is, it is a protective cover developed by the United States Army Quartermaster Corps against liquid gas. Lieut. H. W. Clowe is inside while Miss Helen Renne, war nurse, holds in her hand the box, pocket size, into which the protector can be compressed when not in use, which would seem to be somewhat of a job in itself.

Berle Says Use of Airfields After War Must Be 'Equitable'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, declared today agreements for international commercial use of aviation fields and facilities after the war must be made "on a fair and equitable basis."

"Narrow nationalism" must be avoided, he said.

Mr. Berle's statement was made before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, now considering continuance of lend-lease, as the House Interstate Commerce Committee approved a measure rewriting the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

This Committee declared "there should be every encouragement to research and technological improvements so that the unquestioned supremacy which this nation enjoys today in civil aeronautics will be maintained during the period of great international rivalry which unquestionably will follow the war."

Meanwhile, as interest mounted in Congress on the broad problems of postwar aviation, the House Rules Committee planned to meet tomorrow to consider giving the green light to a resolution which would set up a standing committee on aviation.

The Interstate Commerce Committee, in its formal report, recognized additional legislation might be needed "especially in the international sphere," but said this depended upon later "international arrangements, as yet unmade."

"In the first place," it said, "we should regard our common carrier air-transport system as the merchant marine of the air to serve the transportation needs for which it is uniquely qualified and available at all times to serve as a vital transport auxiliary to the armed forces in time of national crisis.

The new aviation measure drafted by the committee, among other things:

Proposes an investigation as to the feasibility of carrying all classes of mail by air when delivery would thereby be speeded.

Extends and further defines Federal jurisdiction in our navigable air space.

Proposes a long-range program under the direction of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for the development of air navigation facilities, including airports.

Alien Granted Reargument By High Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — The Supreme Court ordered reargument today of litigation involving the right of the Government to cancel the American citizenship of an alien on the ground that he had been a member of the Communist Party.

Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, argued the case on behalf of the Communist involved last Nov. 9. Presumably he will participate in the reargument.

This action by the tribunal indicated that it might have been evenly divided on the decision and that Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge, who took his seat today, may cast the deciding vote. There might, however, have been other reasons for holding up decisions and ordering a reargument.

The Court also took the unusual action of agreeing to reconsider a 5-to-4 decision last June 8, holding constitutional municipal ordinances imposing license taxes upon the sale of printed matter distributed by members of Jehovah's Witnesses. It also agreed to review two decisions bearing on this question.

May Cast Deciding Vote

Mr. Justice Rutledge also can cast the deciding vote in this case since former Associate Justice James F. Byrnes, who Mr. Justice Rutledge succeded, was among the five who held the Opelika, Ala., Fort Smith, Ark., and Casa Grande, Ariz., ordinances valid.

While a member of the United States Court of Appeals here, Mr. Justice Rutledge voted against the constitutionality of similar legislation for the District of Columbia.

Reargument also was ordered of another case involving whether the Federal Power Commission has authority over a power company operating in one State but which sells electric energy to another company for transmission across a State line.

The litigation involved the New Jersey Power & Light Company and the Jersey Central Power & Light Company. The Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia ruled that the Power Commission had the authority.

Other Actions

Among other actions today the Court:

Upheld in a 6 to 0 opinion by Associate Justice William O. Douglas the conviction of Enoch L. (Nucky) Johnson, former Atlantic City Republican leader, on a charge of evading Federal income taxes for 1936 and 1937.

Refused to review the conviction of William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirts of America, on a charge of criminal sedition.

Refused to review the conviction of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, Emanuel Weiss, and Louis Capone, alleged leaders of "Murder, Inc.," on a charge of slaying Joseph Rosen, Brooklyn storekeeper.

Affirmed the action of the Federal District Court at Chicago in denying an injunction sought by the Justice Department to restrain James Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and the Union, from enforcing a ban against making recordings.

I. L. O. Wants War Plants Under Government-Backed 'Umpires'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Government should advocate and support the setting up of labor-management committees in war industries to help achieve maximum production of airplanes, tanks, guns and munitions needed to win the war, representatives of the United States and Canadian Governments and labor and industrial leaders of both countries recommended at a two-day conference sponsored by the International Labor Office which ended here yesterday.

The meetings, seventh in a series of United States-Canada discussions on manpower problems sponsored by the I. L. O. since 1941, were held in the Regional Office of the War Manpower Commission and were closed to the press. Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the Governing Board of the I. L. O., gave the press an outline of each day's proceedings at the conclusion of the discussions.

"The consensus was that the labor-management committees in plants were of great value in many cases," he reported.

"The value of the conference was in the exchange of experience by very representative Canadians and Americans with responsibility in the manpower problem."

Some Were Apprehensive

Notwithstanding general agreement in favor of management-labor committees, some labor representatives were apprehensive that the committees might be used as company unions or as means to obviate real collective bargaining. On the other hand, some company spokesmen were afraid that the committees might try to make decisions on technical matters.

The majority favoring formation of the committees held they should investigate all causes of waste of materials, men and other hindrances in the way of all-out production. The committees could do much to reduce absenteeism rate in American and Canadian plants, they held.

An I. L. O. report used as the basis for discussion at the meeting called for some form of machinery to bring about management-labor co-operation "to discuss on equal terms the ways by which production can be increased and labor requirements reduced to a minimum."

Security Is Necessary

"Successful operation will depend upon additional factors, some of which are outside the scope of the machinery while others are within it," the report said.

"In the first place, wages and working conditions within the undertaking must be such as to develop a sense of security among the personnel of the plant, thereby permitting them to give more attention to other matters. General industrial relations must also be satisfactory so that those participating in the agencies of co-operation may center their efforts on the duties assigned to them in connection with production and labor supply.

"Where industrial relations are not satisfactory, it is of vital importance that action be taken to improve the situation and thus pave the way for successful co-operation in all fields."

At the Saturday session, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of National Selective Service, defended the judgment shown by local draft boards throughout the country in selecting men for the armed forces. Representatives of employer groups had raised a question whether draft boards had shown good judgment in taking so many men out of war industry.

Those Who Participated

Among Americans participating in the discussions were Isador Lubin, Economic Assistant to President Roosevelt; William Haber, Director of the Bureau of Program Planning and Review of the War Manpower Commission; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional Director of the W. M. C.; Miss Frieda S. Miller, New York State Industrial Commissioner; Henry I. Harriman, Employer Member and C. G. McDavitt, substitute Employer Member of the Governing Body of the I. L. O.; I. Fineberg, and George Meany, representative Secretary-Treasurer, repespectively of the American Federation of Labor, and James B. Carey, Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Canadian delegation included Bryce Stewart, Special Consultant to the Department of Labor; C. F. Needham, Associate Director; Maj. Gen. H. J. Riley, Co-Associate Director, and A. Deschamps, employer member of the Advisory Board of the National Selective Service; J. A. D'Aoust, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Others sitting in on the conferences included Sir Ramashwami Mudaliar, member of the British War Cabinet; Walter Nash, Minister for New Zealand; A. M. Gordon, Labor Attaché of the British Embassy; Alexander Gunn, of the Canadian Department of Labor, and J. B. Brigden, Financial Counsellor of the Australian Legation.

Fine Furs and Rich Menus Compete for Worker's Dollar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Some war workers are spending a large portion of their record-breaking pay checks for a food and drink spree.

Among 10 major retail groups reporting to the Department of Commerce, eating and drinking places showed the largest increase in sales. They took in 37 per cent more money in 1941 than in 1942.

Reports from war centers indicate that when workers don't have anything else to do, they eat. If they are transferring on the way to and from work and the car doesn't come along immediately, they stop in to get a bite to eat. Because wives are also working, many families are having to eat most of their meals out.

One man working in an airplane factory in nearby Baltimore always takes two lunches to work. "I don't have a bit of trouble selling the extra one. Somebody is always hungry," he explained.

Apparel stores ranked next with a 24 per cent increase in the recent clothes-buying spree. Clothes have probably outranked meals in competition for the war worker's dollar.

Diamonds and Watches

Fur store proprietors in some defense areas have reported business 500 per cent larger than this time last year.

War workers—some of them living in trailers—walk into fur stores and lay out from $200 to $700 in cash for a fur coat for their wives. Some go out with two—one "just in case clothes rationing comes."

Diamond merchants are also doing a rushing business. Sales of jewelry were 124 per cent larger last year than during the base period, 1935-39. Jewelers say they sell "any kind of a watch that is made, and more."

Liquor sales were up about as much as jewelry.

The only large decreases in sales last year, according to the Commerce Department, was in automotive stores. This group constituted 15 per cent of the retail trade in 1941 but only 5 per cent last year.

The Road to Rationing

Sales in the automotive group, which includes used cars, accessories and repair work, as well as new cars, dropped off 63 per cent in a year.

Small sales declines were also recorded for filling stations and household furnishings stores.

Merchants are frank to admit that the record sales, increasing steadily for the last four years, will result in inflation for the nation, but there is little they can do, they say, unless goods are rationed from Washington or excess purchasing power absorbed through taxes or compulsory bond purchases.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association has agreed to call local meetings throughout the country to devise ways of deflating the recent clothing boom, if necessary by restricting the number of purchases by individuals.

Most storekeepers say that voluntary rationing of this sort would be hard to enforce. Bootlegging is already developing from the spending spree with the result that the person who has the money to spend and is willing to part with it can get the goods he wants, no matter how scarce they seem to be.

N. Y. Laundries Appeal to City To Get Them Needed Fuel Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Following refusal of the War Production Board to give laundries in New York City exemption from the 40 per cent cut in fuel oil rations, laundry organization officials were today seeking the aid of the City Administration in convincing federal officials that at least part of the fuel oil cut should be restored.

The regional office of the WPB announced, however, that applications for partial relief, based on the type of service and needs of individual laundries would be considered.

Unless some measure of relief is granted soon, many laundries will have to close from the end of this month until April, when the new ration period begins, it was said.

Patrick Quilty, Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, said a survey by his department showed that twice as much water was used to wash a pound of clothes at home as in a laundry, adding that general reversion to home laundering would cause several problems and increase household consumption of fuel oil.

Is it a lady
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Attracting men
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Democrats' Dinners Near, To Net Funds for '44

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, secretary-treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, said yesterday the party expected the series of fund-raising dinners this month to wipe out its $100,000 deficit and provide for the beginning of operations "preparatory to the 1944 presidential campaign."

The dinners will be held on or about George Washington's Birthday. A committee statement said the leaders in the various states "have assured the National Committee headquarters of full co-operation from all Party contributors right down to the local precinct."

$40,000,000 Gift By Lord Nuffield For Social Works

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP) — Lord Nuffield, the motor magnate and philanthropist, topped all his previous benefactions Feb. 13 with a gift of $40,000,000 for the formation of "Nuffield foundation."

Income from this capital will be administered by a board of seven trustees, and used for these purposes:

To assist medical research and teaching, organization and development of medical and health services, scientific research and teaching in the interests of trade and industry, pursuit of social studies, and the care and comfort of aged persons.

Lord Nuffield's announcement said he had made the donation "from resources which had been built up through private enterprise."

He has already given over $60,000,000 to other trusts, mostly engaged in ameliorative work.

Lord Nuffield, who gave $100,000 to the Admiralty as "a thanks offering" for the sinking of the Bismarck, once said "giving money away is nice, but it is a great worry."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Second Church): Victoria Rooms, 7 p. m., March 16.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 3 p. m., March 27.

Mexico

Mexico City

Church Edifice, Calle Dante 21, Colonia Anzures, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 23. Spanish translation read at 9 p. m.

United States

Alabama

Auburn: Duncan Hall, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 21.

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 26.

Prescott: 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

California

Gardena (Eighth Church, Los Angeles): Wednesday Progressive Club House, 16121 Orchard Avenue, 5 p. m., Feb. 21.

Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Redondo Beach: Woman's Club House, Pearl Street and Broadway, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 21.

Santa Ana: Broadway Theater, 416 North Broadway, 12 m., Feb. 24.

Santa Barbara: Church Auditorium, 120 East Valerio Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Florida

Clearwater: Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland Street, head of Causeway, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

Ocala: Woman's Club, Adams and Tuscawilla Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Pensacola: Pensacola High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

Georgia

Thomasville: Church Edifice, Dawson and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 West Gale Street, near Milwaukee Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Glen Ellyn: First Methodist Church, Duane and Forest Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 21.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Murat Temple, New Jersey and Michigan Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., February 23.

Louisiana

New Orleans (Third Church): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., February 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., February 25 and 26.

St. Paul (Third Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 23.

Mississippi

Gulfport: Crystal Ballroom, Markham Hotel, 3 p. m., February 21.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 3 p. m., February 21.

New Jersey

Irvington: Irvington High School, 1253 Clinton Avenue, near Stuyvesant Avenue, 3:30 p. m., February 21.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., February 25.

Buffalo (auspices Fourth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 220 North Street, at Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., February 26.

New York (Twelfth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m., February 25.

Port Washington: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., February 23.

Rochester (First Church): Church Edifice, East Avenue and Prince Street, 8:15 p. m., February 26.

Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Woodhaven (auspices First Church, Richmond Hill): Loew's Willard Theater, Jamaica Avenue at Ninety-sixth Street, 10 a. m., Feb. 22.

Ohio

Norwood: Church Edifice, 2039 Wever Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 26.

Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard and Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Warren and Market Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

Oklahoma

Chickasha: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Enid: Education Building, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

Oregon

Seaside: Central School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

South Dakota

Huron: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 21

Texas

Dallas (Second Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23. (Note change of date.)

Fort Worth (Second Church): Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Mission: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 26.

Virginia

Yancey Mills: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., February 21.

Washington

Seattle (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 22.

Wisconsin

Wauwatosa: Church Edifice, 7728 Milwaukee Avenue, 8 p. m., February 25. Transmitted to Wauwatosa Woman's Club, 1626 Wauwatosa Avenue.

Onion Planting Sets Put Under Price Rule

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Onion sets, used for planting onions, were placed under price control for the first time today.

Acting with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, OPA decreed that for the next 60 days onion sets may not be sold at prices higher than those between Feb. 10 and Feb. 14.

Flexible Speed Rates Advised by Eastman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, is urging state legislatures to adopt flexible speed limits rather than a rigid 35-mile-an-hour standard.

Mr. Eastman said that although 35 miles an hour is now the recommended limit for cars and trucks, it was desirable to authorize governors or other state officials "to change the speed limit, if this action should be found necessary at any time."

An ODT spokesman explained that it might become desirable to allow certain carriers of war materials to maintain faster schedules in some sections and that there might be need for reducing the speed limit for private cars and other similiar vehicles.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1500kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 28; April 25.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, on March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; Apr. 4, 18.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on March 7; Apr. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; Apr. 4, 18.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Feb. 28.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Feb. 21; March 21; Apr. 18.

Noise Abatement Contest Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Announcement of the National Noise Abatement Council Achievement Award competition for 1943 was made here today. Four awards for outstanding achievement in the elimination of needless noise will be made, one in each of four city population groups as follows: Group 1, cities of more than 500,000 population; Group 2, cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population; Group 3, cities of 100,000 to 250,000, and Group 4, cities of less than 100,000 population.

The awards will be given to the city in each group submitting on or before July 1, 1943, the most conclusive evidence of outstanding accomplishment during the period June 7, 1942 to June 5, 1943, in the abatement of unnecessary street noise and control of industrial, office and in-the-house noises and in the observance of National Noise Abatement Week, May 30 to June 5, 1943.

Genuine Scotch Tweeds

Choice of 500 Beautiful Materials

28" from $4.00

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Excellent tweeds, with the warmth, the durability, and the quality-retaining properties that all-wool insures you.

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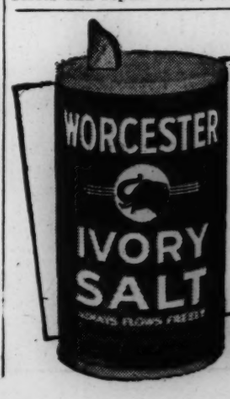

To make fish more delicious, soak 5 minutes before cooking in a pan of water with ½ cup quick-dissolving Worcester Salt

WORCESTER SALT

Art From Fighting China — Concerts to Come — Dance and Theater

Exhibition To Show War In Far East

By Dorothy Adlow

Beginning Wednesday there will be on view through March 2 at the China Center, 367 Boylston Street, an exhibition of Art from Fighting China. The pictures were sent to the United States by the Chinese Government through Wendell Willkie. They are being shown in collaboration with the United China Relief and the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Income from sale of the pictures will go to United China Relief.

This is an exhibition with a purpose. It tells us about China, under arms, under fire, bearing the burden of modern warfare over a long period. The artist becomes a fighter in wartime; he uses his weapon—pen, brush or burin—to relate the facts, to rouse his fellow men to united and maximum action. He describes the horrors of war. He uses the graphic idioms of expression to tell the story, and he employs all the exclamatory rhetoric at his disposal. Whoever sees these pictures will be impressed by the grim facts that prompted their creation. The episodes described are not peculiar to China; similar sagas could be illustrated at many other focal points during the era of global war.

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Bostonians have been interested in China for generations. The art of China is familiar to us through superb collections in the Museum of Fine Arts and the Fogg Museum of Art. There are many private collections, too, of high qualification. We turn to this display with a mixture of responses. We are filled with sympathy for the Chinese. Although the ubiquitous camera has familiarized us with all the theaters of war, the artists have used their special skills to relate the facts with greater emphasis still, to heighten the dramatics, and underscore the depredations.

Artists that they are, they extract beauty from tribulation, and derive imposing symbols from patterns of destruction. While they describe facts with clarity and precision, they do not ignore the impalpable factors of feeling. They report specific events on calendar dates; they record instruments of war in action, and in states of destruction. Each picture, or rather each artist, has an individual way of presenting the war to us. Some are objective; some are subjective; some are suffused with horror; some are enveloped in abstract thought.

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We cannot help reflecting, well aware that this is a purposeful exhibition, on the aesthetic factor. Not often do we see pictures made by living Chinese on their own soil. To what a degree has there been an infiltration of Western techniques? One artist resembles the Surrealist, Survage. On this occasion the nightmares of the Surrealist, formerly purely fantastic, have become fact, and the extremes of emotional expressionism are justified. Western perspective with its use of chiaroscuro is employed by the Chinese. They visualize the world in the solid, three-dimensional likeness of Occidental realists. Vestiges of ancient or early Chinese usage persist even in the most westernized performers. On the other hand, there are kakemonos which carry on the traditional techniques in perspective, and abstraction. Instead of birds and butterflies to provide the upper focus of design, there are bombers.

Woodcuts provide concise descriptions of wartime experience, in addition to many portrait characterizations. Among subjects are scenes of "Chungking in Flames," "Guerillas," "War Refugees," views of air raids, defense of cities, battles, wartime construction, and reconstruction.

Museum of Modern Art, New York

'Planning for Offensive,' Charcoal Drawing by Cheng Siao-nan

From the collection of Chinese art flown to this country under the care of Wendell Willkie and on exhibition at the United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street, from Wednesday until March 2.

Back to Original Title

F. Hugh Herbert's comedy, originally called "Kiss and Tell" and then changed to "Kiss and Don't Tell," is going back to its original title. The first change was made to avoid confusion with a book by Lillian Day called "Kiss and Tell." When Miss Day said she didn't mind the duplication George Abbott and Mr. Herbert decided to revert to the first title.

Holmes Talks Concluded

Symphony Hall was comfortably filled Saturday afternoon for the fifth and last of Burton Holmes' travel talks. The subject was Glacier National Park. The audience wamly applauded Mr. Holmes' announcement that although he is completing his fiftieth year as a lecturer he will be back again next year.

Mr. Holmes made his Glacier Park pictures in 1942 B. R. (Before Retiring). And he made every motorist in the hall long for the day when he could be at the wheel again. The films began with a superb sunrise over Central Park, a sight New Yorkers seldom see. The authorities would not let Mr. Holmes photograph Pennsylvania's super-highway, but he got some good close-ups of that important Iowa war industry—corn-growing. Between Mississippi and Rockies the travelers by proxy viewed the beauties of the Dakota badlands, capturing some remarkable cloud shadows on the eroded uplands.

As for Glacier Park itself, certainly Mr. Holmes proved it to be one of the nation's ace attractions scenically. The colorful Blackfeet Indians vied with the glacier, the bears with the lakes and the big trees, but perhaps the most remarkable action shot of all was that of Rocky Mountain goats scampering up almost perpendicular peaks.

Free Tickets for Redheads

The first 100 redheads to arrive at Loew's State Theater this evening will be admitted free. The reason for this sudden generosity is the presence on the screen of Red Skelton's new film, "Whistling in Dixie."

'Men in Shadow' at Rehearsal

Left to right are Francis de Sales, Roy Hargrave, and Everett Sloane. The play by Mary Hayley Bell will open at the Colonial Theater in Boston with a matinee performance on Washington's Birthday.

Busch-Serkin And Schnabel List Programs

Adolf Busch, violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist, give a recital of sonatas for violin and piano in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 28, presenting the following works:

Sonata, E major ..... Bach
Sonata, D minor, op. 121 .... Schumann
Sonata, G major, op 30, No. 3. .Beethoven
Rondo, B minor, op. 70 ..... Schubert

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Schnabel Program

Only two composers are represented on Artur Schnabel's program for Sunday afternoon, March 7, in Symphony Hall. The list consist of Schubert's Sonatas in C minor and B flat major, and Mozart's in D major (K.576) and A minor (K.310).

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Coming for First Time

Louis Kaufman, violinist, is making his Boston debut in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, March 11. Hilda Banks, pianist, makes her first formal appearance in town on the afternoon of Sunday, March 14, at Jordan Hall.

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At Popular Prices

Lois Porter, violinist, and Elmer Schoettle, pianist, give a popular-priced concert at the Boston Center for Adult Education, Frances Greely Curtis Hall, 5 Commonwealth Ave., on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. They will present Mozart's Sonata in E flat (K. 481) and Quincy Porter's Second Violin Sonata. Mr. Schoettle, taking a turn in piano solos, will play Chopin's Ballade in F minor, Bartók's "Sonatines," and Ravel's Minuet and Toccata.

Further events announced by the Center are a recital by Norma Farber, soprano, and Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist, March 26; and a concert by the Stradivarius Quartet, April 2.

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Playbill of Opera School

Scenes from Verdi's "Aïda" and Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onegin" will be ventured at Jordan Hall by the Opera School of the New England Conservatory of Music on the holiday afternoon of Monday, Feb. 22; curtain-rise at 3 o'clock. On the lighter side of their art, the students will give a study from Offenbach's "Marriage by the Lantern." The Conservatory Orchestra will assist. Boris Goldovsky, supervisor of the school, will conduct. Scenic designs by Will Rapport. English texts for "Onegin" and "Marriage" by Mr. Goldovsky. Proceeds from the performance will go to the Conservatory scholarship fund.

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Free Opera Talks

Boris Goldovsky gives a lecture, open to the public, at the New England Conservatory of Music on the afternoon of Feb. 18, at 5 o'clock, taking for his subject Wagner's "Lohengrin." Persons desiring to attend may apply to the Conservatory Registrar before the hour of meeting. Other Wagnerian operas scheduled for by Mr. Goldovsky are "Tristan," Feb. 26, and "Meistersinger," March 4.

The Bible and Dance

Wallace Munro, veteran publicity man, this season representing the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which is coming to the Boston Opera House Feb. 17-20, finds Biblical authority for the collective dancing of women in Exodus 15:20:

> And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances.

This account of Miriam and the rest of the women of Israel taking their timbrels and dancing for joy at deliverance from Pharoah and the Egyptians, after their safe conduct through the Red Sea, is "the first authentic record we have of collective dancing," Mr. Munro says. And he sees in this episode the opening up of one of the greatest avenues of expression available to the human consciousness.

It is noteworthy that in the Bible dance is associated with joy and praise. As,

> Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing—Psalm 30:11.
> Let them praise his name in the dance—Psalm 149:3.
> Praise him with the timbrel and dance —Psalm 150:4.

There ought to be a book of these quotations, by somebody who has the time as well as the affection to compile it. Ted Shawn, in one of his lectures, has enumerated the times "dance" occurs in the Bible, but the figures are not at hand at present.

Dance, like music, is a sanctuary, a source of comfort and refreshment always, and especially today.

M. L.

Dorothy Etheridge, Milada Mladova, and Roland Guerard

In "The Magic Swan," to be presented by the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House Friday evening.

On the Stage

Lucile Watson, Evelyn Warden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser, Carol Goodner, and Young Ying Hsu will be in the cast of Oscar Serlin's production of "The Family." The play has been unofficially reported as a prospect for Boston in March, but there is nothing definite about that yet. Rehearsals start Wednesday under the direction of Bretaigne Windust.

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Seats go on sale at the Colonial today for "Men in Shadow," Max Gordon's production of an English melodrama, which opens here with a matinee performance Washington's Birthday.

Plays in Prospect

Men in Shadow—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Feb. 22. Melodrama presented by Max Gordon. Roy Hargrave is directing the production and will play one of the roles in a cast which includes Joseph De Santis, Ernest Graves, and Guy Spaull. The play will be the third in the American Theater Society-Guild series.

Pygmalion—At the Copley, beginning Monday, Feb. 22. Shaw's comedy, with Sylvia Sidney to head the cast, presented as the first of a series of revivals produced by Edward Gould. Two weeks' engagement.

Kiss and Tell—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, March 1. George Abbott's production of a new comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith, and Joan Caulfield will be in the cast. Two weeks' engagement preliminary to New York.

Away We Go—At the Colonial, beginning Monday evening, March 15, Theater Guild musical show, presented as the fourth of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series of plays. Oscar Hammerstein 2d has written the book and lyrics, and Richard Rodgers the music. The plot is based on Lynn Riggs' "Green Grow the Lilacs." The cast is headed by Alfred Drake, Joan Roberts, Betty Garde, Celeste Holm, and Joseph Buloff. Rouben Mamoulian is directing and Agnes DeMille is in charge of the dances. Lemuel Ayres is designing the settings and Miles White the costumes. Two weeks' engagement in preparation for New York.

Ross Gallery

T. R. Braithwaite and J. Williams Cox, Jr., are showing their pictures at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue.

These painters use their brushes for differing purposes. Mr. Braithwaite is a composer of themes evolved fancifully through arranging figures in space. His pictures have a basis in nature but seem to be meant to communicate the intangibles of rhythm, mood, and symbol. Painting is a means toward poetic, musical, or choregraphic expression with Mr. Braithwaite.

Mr. Cox's is a more cheerful brush setting down characteristic views in a graceful unmannered fashion. Outstanding among his water colors are snow scenes in which he catches the wintry chill in the fluid transparent washes. His scratboard prints show another kind of discipline in picture-making. Mr. Cox seems capable of according with both styles the free large wash, and the painstaking, correctly laid line.

D. A.

Seat Sale for Ballet

Seat sale for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo begins today at the box office of the Boston Opera House, where a brief engagement of four nights, with a matinee on Saturday, will open Wednesday evening.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Wiggin collection of prints by Felix Buhot. Original manuscripts, and drawings, photographs and other memorabilia of Rachel Field and Ruth Burr Sanborn. Original pencil drawings by Ray J. Holden. Through February.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by John Whorf and Arthur K. D. Healy; jewelry and pottery from the Master's School. Through March 6.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Memorial exhibition of miniatures by Evelyn Purdie. Through Feb. 26.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Paintings and flowers by Antoinette Inglis. Through Feb. 27.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through March 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Recent portaits by members of the Guild. Through March 6.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.

Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street—Paintings by 20th century Boston artists.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Fifty-fourth annual exhibition Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 20.

Wilbur Herbert Burnham, Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Exhibition of stained glass window for the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Through March 15.

Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., Studio, One Washington Street—Another section of the stained glass window for the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Through March 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Debt of Art to nature, illustrated by sea shells and photograph enlargements of shells and plants. From the collection of Mrs. Fiske Warren. Through March 6. Drawings by Edward Martin Faber. Through March 1. Persian paintings and decorative arts. Through March 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30. Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Charles Dana, a Retrospective Exhibition. Through Feb. 21. Contemporary European paintings, early silver of the Second Church, Boston; photographs by Julia Margaret Cameron, British, nineteenth century, etchings by Cruikshank; Incunabula of Lithography.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Tempera paintings by Negro artist, Jacob Lawrence.

Worcester: Worcester Museum—Modern Swedish Decorative Art. Through March 31.

New Hampshire

Durham: University of New Hampshire—Fourth annual Granite State Salon of Photography. Through February.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—American paintings from the Revolutionary through the Civil War.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Exhibition of Providence City Planning. Through Feb. 27.

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Paintings by Joseph B. Kuhill. Through Feb. 21.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Fourth concert of the season by the Chromatic Club. Soloists: Luise Vorgerchien, pianist; Dorothea Jump, 'cellist; Verginia Seelars, soprano; Florence Wild, accompanist. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:30. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 12:25, 4:10, 7:55.

Esquire—"One of Our Craft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—"Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 2, 5, 8. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable John Payne. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6, 9:25. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden. 1:15, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:30, 10:25.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News. 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35 8:35. Dr. I. Q. 9:30 p. m.

Modern—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35.

Orpheum—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 9. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:20.

Paramount—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Scollay—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11:45 a. m. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

South Station Theater—"A Nation Dances," "Strange Empires." "Beating Time," "College Belles," "Mitchell Ayres and his Orchestra," "Tulips Shall Grow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:42, 5:34, 8:51. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 1:01, 4:03, 7:05, 10:22.

Telepix—"Leslie Howard at London," "The Russian Revue," "A Puppet-ooon," "Aviation Cadets," 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod, Louis Borell. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:10. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi, Wallace Ford. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

Tremont—"Lady for a Night," 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:50, 10:05.

Uptown—"Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. "George Washington Slept Here." Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:55 a. m., 2, 4:55, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Escape From Crime," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "The Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Old Homestead," Weaver Brothers. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. 1:45, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 2:10, 6, 9:30. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 4, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Cat People," Simone Simon. 2, 8.

University: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 1:40, 4:58, 8:16. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 3:21, 6:39, 9:57.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers. 2, 7.

Codman: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:29, 9:12. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 7:43.

Park: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. "Pacific Rendezvous." Jean Rogers. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Mystic: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:15, 8:25. "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm. 3:35, 7.

Orpheum: "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2:05, 8:05. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 3:15, 9:15.

Strand: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, James Ellison. 3:25, 8:35. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:20 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Arline Judge, Max Baer. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair. "Falcon's Brothers," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott, John Payne. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Centre: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

Strand: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Wendy Barrie. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 3, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Treat 'Em Rough," Ed Albert, Peg Moran. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2, 8.

Strand: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "X Marks the Spot," Damian O'Flynn.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2:09, 7:54. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennet. 3:42, 9:37.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," William Bendix, Max Baer. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg, Kay Harris. 2, 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. Jon Hall. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: Theater closed Monday and Wednesday matinees. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore.

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The Home Forum

The Presentness of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUTH is best defined in the present tense. It is confined to no past, allotted to no future. Mankind's perception of it may have been duller in the past and may be brighter in the future, but human views do not affect the presentness of Truth, whose potency is timeless, operating always in the eternal now. Thinking people in all times have acknowledged that the truth is what they seek. In the experience of Moses, this fact was established. When his spiritual perception was quickened to grasp the true nature of God, he perceived God as "I AM THAT I AM" (Exodus 3:14), so defining Deity wholly in the present tense.

Christian Science accepts as fundamental this stupendous fact that God is "I AM THAT I AM," that which is Truth. Truth, then, is a name for God. Since God, the great I AM, is eternally self-sustaining, He must be eternally and totally good. A taint of evil would be the seed of disintegration.

* * *

Let us see where this leads us. If God, good, lives in the eternal present, so does man. Man, as God's image and likeness, as announced in Genesis (1:26, 27), must be coexistent, coeternal, copresent with God. That is, man is the expression of God in all the fullness of perfection now. A far cry, is it not, from a sick, sinning, and dying mortal? It is plain that there cannot be two contrasting kinds of man; rather are there opposing concepts of man, the wrong one, the material concept existing only in the mist of mythology, the other, the right concept of man as the spiritual, perfect expression of the great I AM. To clear one's consciousness of belief in a myth-man and to unite it with the I AM, divine Mind, is the process referred to by Paul as putting off "the old man" and putting on "the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness" (Ephesians 4:22, 24).

What kind of man, then, do we find in the present moment? He must be whole, holy, healthy. One cannot look to God as whole, healthy, and see man as sick. Man is the expression of God, infinite substance. One cannot look to an affluent God, and see man as impoverished. Man must express intelligence. One cannot look to God as all-wise, and see a stupid, unwise man. Man must express purposeful accomplishment. One cannot look to God as the source of perfect activity, who holds the universe in His grasp, and see man as futile and ineffectual. Man, as God's spiritual idea, is immune to evil suggestions. One cannot understand God to be the divine Principle of all existence, and see man as being subject to mythical aggressions of evil. Man must be eternally alive. One cannot look to God as the one Life, and see His man as subject to the suggestions of fear, accident, disease, age, and death.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 34), **"Demonstration is Immanuel, or** *God with us.*" How long does one have to wait for God to be with him? Not a fraction of a second! One may say, "I am feeling ill today, but I shall be all right tomorrow." Why tomorrow? Will there be more of the presence of God tomorrow than today? The demonstration of the qualities and condition of the great I AM is possible in the present moment. Let the tyranny of time be cast out, and the certainty of the glorious freedom of the present be welcomed in!

Someone may ask: "How does this affect my prayers? Do I not have to wait for the answer to my prayer?" If one asks for some material thing, which personal sense desires, one's prayer is not heard of God, who is Spirit. But if one's prayer is an affirmation and realization of one's relationship to God, the great I AM, as His reflection or expression now, the answer is present now. It may not be manifested at the moment, and in the exact way human thought may have outlined, but it is coincident with the prayer, and will be made manifest as God's good will for His child, as one spiritually perceives its presentness. Isaiah voiced God's promise, **"And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear"** (65:24).

The present tense in Christianly scientific thinking is emphasized in Mrs. Eddy's definition of Christ, on page 583 of Science and Health: **"CHRIST. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."** Note the words "which comes." The Christ, which heals the sick and the sinning, comes at the present moment. Every requirement for perfect healing is present this moment. Lo, the healing Christ is here! Let him who is straining to see into the future for healing, focus his vision on the present moment when one's consciousness, resting in "I AM THAT I AM," perceives and demonstrates the Christ. This is Christian Science healing in its presentness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Instructions for Knitting An Army Sweater

Knit one, purl one, knit one, purl one,
Make every khaki wool stitch firm.
A thought of love, a thought of safety,
A thought of hope, a thought of courage,
A thought of peace, a thought of freedom,
Knit one, purl one.

The far-off unknown fighting man,
When he puts on this sweater,
Puts on armor.

MARGARET WATROUS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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By Courtesy of H. T. Morris to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER MORNING": *A Camera Study by H. T. Morris*

THE PHOTOGRAPHER, while looking for a subject for his camera, must have been intrigued by the angles and parallels made visible by a fall of snow. And in "Winter Morning" he has commemorated his pleasure. The unconscious artist who produced these delightful effects is the wire-netted gate, which heavily scored the snow when it was pushed back against it.

Not only is the eye kept busy seeking fresh combinations of the angles and parallels, but a sense of pleasure is also to be obtained from the gradations of tones. These appear in the solid wooden rails of the gate, in the wire-netting, and the stable broom, and in the various ways in which the snow has reflected the pale sunlight of the winter morning.

Welcome to Yucatan

THROUGH A SEA which changed from cold green to sapphire blue, in which flying fish formed our convoy and strange weeds floated, we reached the shore of Yucatan. Yet this long flat coastline seemed to hold nothing of tropical allure. However beautiful the water, the first view of land neither harmonized with a magic name like Yucatan nor with the dreams we had enjoyed during the voyage. In vain did we strain our eyes hunting palm trees along the sandy shore, where a scrubby growth raised bedraggled plumes. Instead of great white temples, we could see only ramshackle wooden buildings, relieved by boxlike stucco warehouses near a long concrete pier on which men were working.

Yet this was Progreso, the port of Yucatan, the unprepossessing gateway to hidden splendors destined to thrill everybody on board. If it looked like a frontier town, unkempt and drab, so much the better. All the more contrast for the color of the inland region. . . .

Because the water was so shallow that we had to anchor far from shore, a little tender puffed into the sunlight to greet us. On its decks stood stevedores, the first Maya Indians I had ever seen. Their golden-brown faces seemed pleasant under tattered straw sombreroes. Although their white cotton blouses and short white pants were nothing but small patches of worn cloth sewn precariously together, they gave the impression of great neatness. A flashing of white teeth, a few waves of hands and even a doffing of the rakish, humorous bonnets accompanied the mooring alongside. . . .

From the very first, I liked these men. They looked and acted in a frank and honest manner. With an energy which seemed phenomenal in the heat of the noon, they climbed up the ladder and went to work, as I was later to see them go to work on many other things, with cheerful industry and no trace of laziness. Leisure they loved, as I was soon to learn, but it came in its place and then had good usage. . . .

I observed the first of the Maya women. They were short, sturdy and graceful, with something of the lissome carriage of the fishwives of Lisbon, who gain poise through carrying baskets on their heads. Not niggardly with open, pleasant glances, they wore long, white, loose cotton gowns, embroidered with flowers on necks, sleeves and hems. These gowns, Steggerda had told me, were *huipils* (eepeels). Almost invariably, the women stepped along in bare feet or in deerskin sandals. . . .

Just as I started off, a customs agent came running after me. "Señor, you must get a license for the *bicicleta*," he declared. "Stop at the *ayuntamiento*, the city hall, and register." Friendly enough, the man sent me off with the traditional Maya salute—right hand held shoulder high, palm up and fingers apart and slightly bent, the arm moving up and down as though weighing an orange in the hand.—From "Yucatan," by LAWRENCE DAME. (New York: Random House.)

The Well-Trodden Round

I cannot see over the snow
Piled by the highway gate
To homes in the valley below.

This skyline ridge which I took
For the long out-reaching view
Is a lost, snow-hidden nook

But rut or well-traveled road,
The circumscribed ground I tread
Will carry my worry load

And the heart will furnish the light
Of opening spring ahead
Like the lamp of home in the night.

CHARLES MALAM

Essence of a City

PERSONALITY IS A RARE GIFT to cities. The discriminating traveler awards it to few, for it is not a matter of what he sees, but of what he feels. It is a question of atmosphere, a subtle something, or nothing, that lifts his appreciations from mere admiration of the intellect to response from the deeper being. And that response varies. It may be a sense of romance, as in New Orleans; or of awe as before the titanic, as in New York; or of the turmoil of the whirlpool, with beauty in the pattern of its outflung waters, as in Chicago. But it is not the Chamber-of-Commerce, prompted and deliberate mind-observation of externals, of setting or of public and private improvements, without which all other big cities are pretty much alike.

Never before in the world's history has a great city risen spontaneously from the spirit of youth. In consequence San Francisco even today retains a unique personality of its own. Few visitors are so dull of perception that they fail to sense this. There is life and energy in the air: the people on the streets give somehow the mass impression of liveliness, and movement that is cheerful and forward-looking. The impression may vanish with focus on individuals: it is an emanation from the whole. Our visitor may not analyze its source. Or if he tries, he may talk of climate, and natural surroundings, or the flower stands on the streets. But it is more subtle than that.—From "Old California," by STEWART EDWARD WHITE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

די געגענווערטיגקייט פון דער וואהרהייט

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגן קריסטשען סיענס

די וואהרהייט איז אום בעסטען דעפינירט אין דער געגענווערטיגער צייט. די וואהרהייט איז נים פערגאנגנהייט, דען מיט קיין פערגאנגנהייט, אזוי ווי קיין צוקונפט, אין נים אפגעשפארט פאר קיין צוקונפט. עס איז מעגליך, אז די מענשהייט איז בעגריף פון דער וואהרהייט, מיט יאהרען צוריק, איז נים געווען זעהר קלאר אזוי ווי קען זיין, אז זייער בעגריף וועט זיין ליכטיגער אין דער צוקונפט, אבער מרצון אלע בעגריפען, ווייסען מיר, אז מענשליכע מיינונגען מאכען קיין אויסדרוק נים, אזוי ווי שפעטערע נים די געגענווערטיגקייט פון דער וואהרהייט, וועמענס ווירקזאמקייט איז מעכטיג צו אלע צייטען, אזוי ווי אפט ווירקט איסטער אין דער אויבערגער געגענווערטיגער צייט. דעמנעקסט אין אלע צייטען האבען צוגעגעבען, אז עס איז די וואהרהייט וואס זיי זוכטען. אין דער ערשאהרונג פון משה רבנו, איז דיזער פאקט שטארק בעווייזען געווארען. ווען זיין גויסטיגער בעגריף איז עכטווייזעלט געווארען צו דעם פונקט וואו ער האט דערקענט די וואהרע איינהייט פון גאט, האט ער אויסגערופען, אז גאט איז דער „איך בין וועל איך בין" (אחיה אשר אחיה) (ספר שמות 3:14). דאס וויייז אז, אז ער האט דעפינירט די געשלעכקייט אין גאנצען אין דער געגענווערטיגער צייט.

קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) נעהמט אן אלס פונדאמענטאל דיזען ערשטוינליכען און וואונדערליכען פאקט, אז גאט איז דער „איך בין" „איך בין וועל איך בין." און דאס איז דאס וואס איז אמת. די וואהרהייט, אזוי א נאמען פאר גאט. זינט גאט, דער גרויסער „איך בין" איז אייביג זעלבסט-עראהלטענד, מוז ער זיין אייביג און אין גאנצען גוט. א סימן פון שלעכטעס וואלט געווען דער אנאנג אדער די זאמען פון דער פערניכטונג און צושטערונג פון גוטעס.

לאמיר זעהן וואו דאס פיהרט אונז. אויב גאט, דער גוטער, וואוינט אין דער אויבערגער געגענווארט, וואוינט דער מענש אויך אין דער זעלבער אייביגער געגענווארט. דער מענש, אלס גאטס געשאלט און גלייכניס, וויי איז אנאנסטרט אין דעם ספר בראשית (1:26, 27), מוז עקזיסטירען אין דער זעלבער ציים מיט גאט; ער מוז אויך זיין אזוי אויביג און אזוי געגענווערטיג ווי גאט. דערויבער מוזען מיר קומען צום בעשלוס, אז דער מענש אלס דער אויסדרוק פון גאט איז זיין גאנצער פאלקאמענהייט היינט צו טאג. עס איז א גרויסער אונטערשייד צווישען דיזען בעגריף און דעם אמאליגען בעגריף, וואס האט געלערנט, אז דער מענש איז א קרעאטור, א זינדיגער, אן א שטערבליכער בעשעפעניש. עס איז גאנץ קלאר, אז עס קען נים זיין צוויי עזוינדערע סארטען מענשען; דערויבער מוזען מיר צוגעבען, אז עס זיינען דא פערקערהרט, צוויי געגענשטעלענדע בעגריפען פון דעם מענשען; דער קרומער פאלשער מאטעריעלער בעגריף, וואס עקזיסטירט נאר אין דעם מוסאן פון מיסאלאגיע, און דער אנדערער, ריכטיגער גויסטיגער בעגריף, וואס גיט אנצוהערען, אז דער מענש איז דער פאלקאמענער אויסדרוק פון דעם גרויסען „איך בין." אום אויסצורייניגען דעם מענשען בעוואוסטזיין פון דעם גלויבען אין א מיטלאשישער מענש, און צו פעראייניגען זיין בעוואוסטזיין מיט דעם גרויסען „איך בין," דאס געשליכע געמיט (בעדאנק) איז דער פראצעס וואס פולום דער אפאסטעל יוילדערם, ווען ער הויסט אויסטהאן „דעם אלמען מענשען" און אנטהאן „דעם נייען מענשען, וואס איז נאך דעם בילד פון גאט, בעשאפען אין גע-רעכטיגקייט און הייליגקייט פון דער וואהרהייט" (עפעזער 4:22, 24).

אלזו, וואס פאר א מין מענש געפינען מיר אין דער יעצטיגער צייט? ער דארף זיין גאנץ, הייליג, און געזונט. מען קען נים בעשאכטען גאט אלס גאנץ און

די וואהרהייט איז אויך דער גרויסער אנטדעקער, דער מענש איז דער אויסדרוק פון גאט, דער אונענדליכער סובסטאנץ. מען קען נים בעשאכטען גאט אלס רייך און אין דער זעלבער ציים בעשאכטען דעם מענשען אלס ארעם. דער מענש מוז אויסדריקען אינטעליגענץ. מען קען נים בעשאכטען גאט אלס די אל-קלוגשאפט פון דער וועלט און אין דער זעלבער ציים בעשאכטען דעם מענשען אלס נארישע און אן-חכמה. דער מענש מוז אויסדריקען נוצליכע ווערק. מען קען נים בעשאכטען גאט אלס דער קוואל פון פאלקאמענער מחשבות, וועלבער האלט אויף דעם אוניווערזום, און אין דער זעלבער ציים בעשאכטען דעם מענשען אלס נוצלאז און שוואך. דער מענש, אלס גאטס גייסטיגע אידעע, ווערט אפגעהיט פון אלע בייזע ווירקונגען און אויסלוס. מען קען נים בעגריפען גאט אלס דאס בעשלוסענע פרינציפ פון גאנץ עקזיסטענץ און אין דער זעלבער ציים אננעהמען די מעהרצאל, אז דער מענש איז אומערשעגליך אנגעשלאסען פון גאט, דעם גרויסער „איך בין," אויך אז ער איז אימער זיין אפשטאנדגלונג פון אייביג לעבעדיג. מען קען נים בעשרענקען גאט אלס דאס אויסציהען לעבען אין דער זעלבער ציים אננעהמען דעם גלויבען, אז דער מענש איז אונטערטעניג צו די הימפאשישע אידיוסינקרעזיעס, ווירקונגען, און אונגלוס פון מורא, סבה, קראנקהיים, אלטקיים, און טויט.

מערי ביוקער עדדי, די עכשדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סיענס, שרייבט אין איהר טעקסט-בוך, „ווייסענשאפט און געזונדע מיט א שלוסעל צו די „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. היילינג שרייבען (s. 34), „דעמאנסטראציאן איז עמענועל, אדער גאט מיט אונז." ווי לאנג דארף דער מענש ווארטען אז גאט זאל זיין מיט אים? ער דארף נים ווארטען אפילו א מינוט לענגער ווי דער זעלבער ציים. „הוינט פיהל איך קראנק; מארגען, אבער, וועל איך פיהלען בעסער." וואהרום מארגען? וועט דען מארגען זיין מערער פון דער גענענווארט פון גאט ווי היינט צו מאג? די דעמאנסטראציאן פון די מעלות און עשטשאנד פון דעם גרויסען „איך בין" איז מעגליך אין דער אויבערגער מאמענט. הלואי, זאל די מיראנדישע שאפ-שאפט פון דער ציים ארויסגעברענט ווערען, און די זיכערהייט פון דער הערליכער פרייהייט פון דער גענענווארט פרייגעלייך אויפגעהטען ווערען!

אימיצער קען פרעגען: „ווי ווירקט דאס אלעס אויף מיינע תפלות? דארף איך ווארטען פאר דעם עכשעער צו מיין תפלה?" ווען אייגער בעט גאט פאר א בעזונדע מאטעריעלע זאך, וואס די פערזעלכיע חושים ערקענען, וועלכע זיין תפלה נים בעהערט פון גאט, וועל-כער איז דער אונענדליכער גוטס. אבער ווען אייגעס תפלה איז א בעהויפטונג אין אנערקענונג פון זיין פערוואנדטשאפט מיט גאט, דעם גרויסער „איך בין," און ער ווייסט, אז ער איז אימער זיין עשטשענדגלונג אדער אויסדרוק סיי יעצט און סיי אזוי ווייט אז דער עכשעער זאל נים מקרים ווערען גראדע. אין דיזען מאמענט, און אין דעם עכזעזען וועג ווי דער מענשליכער בעדאנק האט אויסגעדרעכט און אויסגעזייכענט, אבער דער עכשעער שטעהט אננעגרייט, ווייל ער איז שוין ער-בוידען מיט דער תפלה, און וועט בעווים אויסגעדריקט ווערען אלס גאטעס גוטען ווילען. מאר זיין קינד, וועט דער מענש וועט דערקענען, אויף א גייסטיגען אופן, די עגגענווערטיגקייט פון דיזען עכשעער. ישעיה הכביא האט אויסגעדריקט גאטס פערשפרעכען, „און עס וועט זיין, אז אידער זיי ווילען מיך אנרופען וועל איך עכשעריג, און זיי ווילען נאך רעידען וועל איך עם הערען" (ספר ישעיה סה:24).

דער וואס וואלט בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סיענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט אדויסגע-נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אין מאכען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס פאבלישונג פאסיעטי, באסטאן, מעסטשוזיטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Drug on The Market

"AND ONCE WE supposed we had wood enough to last us the rest of our natural lives," remarked my sister, with a pensive glance at the conspicuously empty basket beside our wide fireplace.

The northwest wind howled outside. Double windows did their best to shut it out and, down in our cellar, a gas heater chugged away as enthusiastically as our consciences and the thermostat permitted. Still—there was no question about it. A wood fire would have been something more than a delight to look at.

* * *

Shortly after the New England hurricane of a few years ago, we certainly did imagine that never again could we be short of wood. Three days after that disaster, being unable to telephone or to write for news, we got the car and set out to drive those seventy-five miles to find out for ourselves. Over the highroads, strewn with débris, we managed to drive only about half the distance; when an impressive State Motor Cycle man stopped us, heard our errand, and heartlessly turned us back. So we waited longer, hoping that the two lovely straight maples by the gate in New Hampshire were unharmed; hoping that no limbs had fallen upon the roof of our cottage or damaged its chimney.

The cottage, when we stood before it at last, was safe and so were those maples, delicate black patterns as ever against an innocent, serene blue sky and bluer mountain. But down in our little favorite pine grove, when we had passed the first of the stalwart trees, there was a pitiful sight. We could only be grateful that no worse had happened; that, from the house, the missing trees would scarcely be noticed.

* * *

In due time, one of the neighbors cleaned up our little pine grove, chopping away the tangled fallen branches, uprooting stumps just as had the first settlers in that country; and, at last, a tremendous ceremony of wood-chopping had piled up all those sticks in the little shed behind the barn. We regarded that wood-pile with pride. On dark days, when rain cascaded before a northeast wind, we put on rubber clothes, drove the car down, filled the back part of it with logs and, finally, carried them into the house in a canvas bag. We burned any number of logs in an evening. What could it matter? Our wood was going to last forever. Why, townsmen told us that nobody would think of buying wood. A man would even have to pay to have it carted away. Wood was a drug on the market.

How things have changed today! We suppose it is all in the point of view; but this winter we keep careful count of the number of logs we burn at home, near the city. No longer is it possible to jump into the car, cover those seventy-five miles, fill the rear compartment and, when we have looked a while at the mountain and sniffed a good sniff of fresh air, bring the logs home and pile them up neatly on the cement floor of our garage.

* * *

Really, it is not often that the tables are so completely turned. When we realized we would come short of wood, that seriously we might be cold without it, we cast about for a plan. With all that precious wood in New Hampshire, our own wood, there must be something to do. Hire somebody to bring it down, obviously. But who? And would there be anyone outside a defense factory who had the gasoline to spare? We began to write letters to our country neighbors, filled with pleading questions. The answers we received were not reassuring. And then we remembered the snow.

If we have miniature mountain ranges lining the sides of our suburban driveway, what must the snow be like in New Hampshire? Why, even provided there could be found a truckman to bring it over the roads for us, how would the logs be brought up to him waiting on the road? Sledges, paths through the drifts? We did not know. Nor, apparently, did the country neighbors who so tardily answered our letters. They seemed to have no ingenious plans. They spoke vaguely of the advisability of our buying some wood in the city.

Now we have given in. We admit reluctantly, shamefacedly, that we cannot have our own wood. Wood at $28 dollars a cord. Wood from trees that grew we know not where. Wood so expensive and so difficult to come by that even the promise of its delivery, some day in the future, would brighten our outlook. A drug on the market? Scanning the columns in the advertising sections of Sunday newspapers, we light upon one offer of wood for sale and our horizon brightens. And yet—and yet—no wood burns so well as our own wood. Perhaps we will just be patient and bide our time.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1943

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Background of Roosevelt-Churchill Confidence..... By Joseph C. Harsch

There was no mistaking the tone of confidence which marked the speeches of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill last week. They came back from Casablanca feeling that the uncertain period of the war was well past and that it is a question now of getting on with a probably hard, but sure, thing. If there was any difference between the two it was that Mr. Churchill sounded even more confident and buoyant than Mr. Roosevelt.

What lies behind this confidence? Here is what one is told behind the scenes.

British military circles are putting serious stock in high reports of German casualties. The estimates they have stretch the imagination. They are that the total manpower lost to Germany in terms of killed, captured, and injured beyond the possibility of further military service is now well over 4,000,000. If that is true it means that German battle losses are more than 5 per cent of the total population of Germany.

The outside percentage of a population which can be employed in military service has always been considered as 10 per cent. The United States, with far less than 10 per cent in its armed forces, is already suffering acute labor shortages and internal disorganizations. If Germany has lost the use of 5 per cent it means that the maximum military strength left is only 4,000,000 with which to fight Russia, hold down the entire continent of Europe, and guard the frontiers against British and American armies which will very soon equal 4,000,000 on the battle front.

Air Transport Falls Down

The loss of Stalingrad is accepted as meaning that the German air transport service has been weakened to the point where it no longer can serve the function for which it was developed. The German system of "hedgehogs" on the eastern front worked a year ago because they could be kept supplied by air transport. The system was based on air transport. That system has broken down. Stalingrad has fallen and so has Kursk and Rostov, and so presumably, will Kharkov. Too many German transport planes have been lost to keep the system functioning as it must if defeat is to be averted.

Reports from inside Germany indicate that the excessive drain on gasoline supplies and reserves made by the Russian campaign has forced a contraction of the air pilot training program inside Germany to a point where the Luftwaffe is no longer obtaining an adequate stream of replacement pilots.

The transportation system, both by rail and water, is so heavily strained by the demands of fighting on all fronts and by attrition—aided by Allied air attack—that German purchases of Swedish steel have fallen off drastically. This is not due to any Swedish resistance to the sales, but to the fact that there is no longer sufficient shipping or railroad rolling stock to move it.

All of these factors are open to qualification and question. Military circles in Washington keep in their minds the possibility that Hitler has been building up a reserve air force for some time which he is holding back now. They definitely include in their calculations the possibility that there is still one big powerful kick left in the German forces. That kick could be a new attempt in the spring to get into the Caucasus and reach oil. It could also be a drive toward Gibraltar and the Allied supply line to Algiers and Tunis. It could, as a last resort, be an invasion attempt across the English Channel.

But no matter how strong this remaining kick can be, the interesting fact remains that the two countries most vitally concerned with Hitler's remaining energy are showing less and less faith in his prospects. Turkey is one and Spain is the other. Turkey has just admitted Prime Minister Churchill to its borders and to its confidences, and has treated German Ambassador von Papen so coolly that he either went back to Berlin or was called back to explain his failure. Turkey is obviously and boldly showing its independence of Hitler. It now has a British military mission training its Army and is obtaining increasing quantities of British military supplies.

Spain is more enigmatic. The present regime in Spain is under heavy obligation to Hitler and has many reasons for desiring a German victory. But it certainly has no intention of committing the mistake of Benito Mussolini—coming in on the wrong side. General Franco is relied upon in Washington to join Hitler only when and if convinced that Hitler can win with the extra aid of Spain. General Franco has not shown any such conviction yet, and, while he still has his best armies in Spanish Morocco immobilizing American forces, his attitude toward Anglo-American representatives has been growing more cordial—not less.

Finland on Anxious Seat

Finland is another weather vane, although a much less sensitive one. Finland is now showing signs of acute discomfort in the German camp.

Add all this together and you get the background of the Churchill-Roosevelt confidence. It is not an expectation that Germany is about to crack. That is not seriously expected. But it is a confidence that the Germany military machine is corroding and corroding badly, while the Allied machine is getting bigger and stronger and smoother-functioning every day.

At the same time Hitler is obviously getting ready for the most powerful submarine offensive of history. His greatest spring effort is going to be to keep the United States from projecting its military power into the European theater of operations. That has got to be overcome and American armies actually put into action on a big scale before the end will come.

Thus while there is confidence, there is also acute awareness of obstacles and difficulties still to be overcome and greater efforts to be made before the job is finished.

Germany's Oil Situation Reaches Crucial Stage

Strong Allied air offensive in Rumania might bring Reich's forces close to total defeat.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How strained have Hitler's always limited oil resources become as a result of his defeats in Russia and North Africa, the Allied bombing raids, and his failure to reach the petroleum fields of the Middle East?

All available evidence indicates that the Reich's oil situation is reaching a critical stage and that an all-out aerial offensive against the oil fields of Rumania might bring the Reich's war machine to a state of near-impotence.

In making this statement, however, it must be pointed out that Germany's oil resources have consistently proved to be larger than United Nations experts have estimated. At the outbreak of the war, it will be remembered, some authorities confidently predicted that even with the full use of the Rumanian fields the Germans would have only enough oil to fight for a year.

It is entirely possible, therefore, that Germany still has large untapped supplies of the vital military fuel. Estimates on the amount of reserve oil still available to the Germans vary widely from about 1,500,000 tons to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 tons. But in all probability the former figure is closer to the truth.

Cause of Nazi Delay

In support of this view, The Times of London pointed out recently that one of the principal reasons why the German offensive of 1942 was delayed until the summer was to permit the accumulation of enough fuel to make an attack theoretically strong enough to effect a break-through to Baku. Thousands of mining engineers with full equipment were kept in readiness by the Germans through the summer and fall to put the wells in working order as soon as the Wehrmacht could seize them.

The Germans thus apparently regarded the petroleum of the Middle East as essential to a continuance of Axis offensive operations.

The Nazis consumed about 1,000,000 metric tons of oil a month during their drive across France and the Low Countries. The gigantic operations on the Eastern Front, however, demanded much more.

British and Swedish experts estimate that between 1,500,000 and 1,750,000 tons were consumed every month by the Wehrmacht and its allies during German offensive operations in Russia. In the present defensive state of the German military position it is believed that the Reich's armed forces require not less than 1,250,000 tons monthly.

Minimum Requirements

If one adds to this figure the minimum requirements of German economy inside the Reich itself and in the occupied countries it will be seen that warring Germany still requires at least 2,000,000 metric tons of oil a month, or more than 65,000 tons a day.

In 1942 it is estimated that the total European output of natural oil was as follows:

Rumania	5,017,500 tons
Italy	182,500 tons
Hungary	550,000 tons
Germany	1,250,000 tons
Total	7,000,000 tons

Added to this was an estimated synthetic oil production of 4,650,000 tons, making an approximate total of 11,650,000 tons of oil of one kind or another available to the Reich annually.

At this point it should be made clear that the estimates regarding synthetic oil production may be off as much as 2,000,000 tons in either direction. Accurate information on Germany's synthetic oil plants is almost impossible to obtain.

Output of Synthetic Oil

Synthetic oil plants completed by the end of 1941 were estimated to have a capacity of 6,250,000 tons yearly. Against the possibility of expansion since that time there must be weighed the extensive damage that undoubtedly has been done to many of these plants by extensive United Nations bombing. Moreover, as Germany's need for munitions and various wartime substitutes, from rubber to plastics, grows greater, the amount of coal it can devote to oil conversion becomes less and less. It is not believed that the Reich can use more than 10 per cent of its available coal for synthetic oil.

As we have seen, the war is now costing Germany approximately 2,000,000 tons of oil a month. If estimates on production are correct, the Nazis, therefore, must be dipping into their reserves to the extent of slightly more than 1,000,000 tons every 30 days in order to keep a respectable number of planes in the air and tanks on the ground.

At this rate, if the estimates on the extent of Germany's reserve are accurate, the Nazi armed forces will be able to fight at their present strength for only from three to six months.

The exhaustion of the Axis oil reserves does not mean—as is sometimes erroneously supposed—that Germany would suddenly have to cease fire for want of fuel. Production of oil, of course, could continue indefinitely. But it does mean that great offensives would be effectually precluded, and it would probably mean that the present fronts would have to be drastically shortened and occupied territory relinquished.

Tanks Immobilized

Evidence from the Russian Front shows the inadequacy of even the present substantial rate at which the Germans presumably are reaching into their reserves. German tanks in considerable numbers have lost their mobility through lack of fuel and have been converted into "pillboxes."

It has been said that for lack of fuel whole divisions have had to travel on foot from Germany to the Russian front. And John Evans recently reported in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor that the Germans were running so short of planes or fuel in some sectors of the Soviet Front that flying officers had to be used as infantry commanders.

It will also be recalled that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was forced to abandon scores of planes and tanks in Libya because of lack of fuel.

On the home front the Nazis have done everything possible to reduce the domestic demand for petroleum products to the absolute minimum. But in spite of this reports from inside Germany and the occupied countries indicate that increased industrial output and more efficient transportation are hampered by lack of sufficient oil.

Difficulties Grow

As a result, the Germans are having increasing difficulties getting what oil they have to the places where they need it most.

Another serious problem in Germany's oil situation is manpower. The production of 4,000,000 tons of synthetic oil yearly through the hydrogenous process is estimated to require about 30,000,000 tons of coal and the full-time labor of 50,000 miners plus 100,000 workers in the synthetic plants themselves and a great deal of electric power. To built more synthetic oil plants still more men and more materials are required.

It follows, therefore, that it is essential to Germany to increase its oil shipments from Rumania. And, significantly enough, the more these shipments are increased the greater will be the strain on the Reich's transportation system.

Oil is unique in that its transport requires special facilities such as rail cars and tank barges, which must normally return empty. Special terminal facilities also must be available, and if the transport chain is broken at any one point the remaining links become useless until a repair is effected.

The concern with which Berlin regards the oil transport problem was seen in a recent dispatch from Germany by way of Sweden, in which it was said that Lieut. Gen. Adolf von Schell had been discharged as Commissioner for Road Transport. The Generator Board, a section of the Ministry for Economy, which was headed by General von Schell, has apparently been eliminated and its functions transferred to the Ministry of Munitions.

At almost every point on the Rumania-to-Germany oil route there is a vulnerable target for raiding planes. This is particularly true of refineries and loading and unloading terminals, although the oil fields in general are far less vulnerable to aerial attack than is commonly supposed, due to the relatively shallow depth to which most bombs penetrate before exploding.

The accompanying map, based on information provided by the London Petroleum Bureau, shows that practically all the Rumanian refineries are situated in or around Ploesti, and these, together with attendant storage accommodations, constitute by far the largest concentration of oil plants in the whole of Europe, excluding Russia.

No less than 95 per cent of Rumanian oil is normally refined in or near Ploesti. The Danube tank barges are mostly loaded at the port of Giurgiu, about 80 miles from Ploesti, and are connected by pipeline and railway with the producing fields and refineries scattered throughout the Danube Basin, Austria, and Germany.

If United Nations air power can reach out to the Danube Basin, Germany's critical oil situation will grow even more critical.

By a Staff Artist

Germany's Oil Resources: Where Nazis Get the Fuel to Operate War Machine

Big map indicates production centers of natural and synthetic oil still available to the Axis armed forces in Europe. The inset map on the right shows in detail the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania, the main source of the Reich's oil, and without which its war machine might be rendered impotent. Inset on the left shows location of synthetic oil plants which have been under heavy RAF attack.

Sweden's Shale Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15—Sweden's production of shale oil can be increased from 37,000 tons to 81,000 tons annually if approval is given a bill submitted to the Riksdag recently by the Government.

Any considerable increase in production cannot be expected before 1944, however, and under any circumstances Sweden will be far from self-sufficient in oil supplies. According to the proposal, the shale oil works at Kinnekulle and Kvarntorp in the southwestern and central parts of Sweden, respectively, would be merged, and a large plant erected at Kvarntorp, making use of a method by which the shale is electrically heated thus giving off oil-bearing gas which is condensed. The cost of the project is estimated to be about 25,600,000 crowns (about $6,400,000 at par).

Neutral Eire Carries Food Across Sea in Its Own Ships

HALIFAX, N. S. (CP)—Food for neutral Eire still flows from this wartime port, carried in the trim, orange and black freighters that call here regularly in order to keep the bread basket of the Irish Free State at least partially filled.

Durks in Death Valley would be no more out of place than are Eire freighters here, their fresh coats of paint looking at least three-years out-dated beside the dirty gray, blacked-out merchant ships of the United Nations.

However, it is here they must come if good Canadian wheat is to be taken back to their country. So regularly they call, one or two at a time, and sidle up to the piers to wait for the golden flood of grain to pack their holds. This done, they point their noses for the open Atlantic and plow their way homewards, unconvoyed.

Shunned

Once outside the harbor gates they are shunned by shipping of the United Nations. Depending on bright orange, green and white flags painted on their sides, illuminated by searchlights, for protection instead of guns and ships of war, these freighters are given a wide berth by convoys in which disaster is often the penalty for showing as much as a match flare.

However, apparently their neutrality is respected. One captain who calls in here regularly claims he has never been molested by U-boats or any other craft in nearly four years of war. Also, he says he has never heard of any of his fellow captains having any difficulty either.

He scoffed at the idea that the Eire ships were ever hi-jacked on the ocean for food or other supplies, and said he would like to see "anyone, and I mean anyone, try it."

Don't Feel as Free

He, and his crew, all seemed content to be neutral and apparently had no intentions of being anything else. "Of course," one said, "most of us have friends or relatives fighting with Britain, but that is just the way it goes."

The one big concern about being neutral is that on their calls here they don't feel as free as do other merchant seamen in the port. Nothing has happened, "outside of a few fights," but they admit the general attitude is not friendly.

But, being Irish, they can't help providing some free entertainment for waterfront workers.

One story circulating in this port is that an Eire ship that had been calling in here for months suddenly learned, from a stevedore, that her flags were painted on upside down.

Only One Woman in House Rises To Honor Equal Rights Pioneer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Reminded by the National Woman's Party, a score of men members of the House of Representatives and one lone congresswoman today paid tribute to Susan B. Anthony, equal-rights pioneer on the 123rd anniversary of her birth.

According to Miss Alice Paul, Woman's Party official, the occasion marked the first memorial to a woman on the floor of the House.

Included among those who spoke were 10 sponsors of the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution, written by the Woman's Party. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts was the only one of the seven congresswomen who accepted the Party's invitation to speak in Miss Anthony's honor.

"At the present day, every woman who finds the door of a college or university open to her, who administers a post office or public libarary, enters a career in medicine, law or theology, teaches a school, tills a farm, keeps a shop, comes to Congress, rides a bicycle, swims at a summer resort or even snaps a kodak, owns her liberty largely to Susan B. Anthony and her followers in the cause of women's emancipation," declared Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama.

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana, sponsor of the equal rights amendment told his colleagues he had "never known a time when popular support of the amendment appears to be so evident as at present."

British Nurses' Pay Upped $8,000,000

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Great Britain's 70,000 nurses will receive a pay increase aggregating $8,000,000 yearly beginning April 1, with the Government meeting half the cost.

They will also get an eight-hour day and a four-week annual vacation under an arrangement which fixed national salary scales and working conditions for the first time in the profession's history, it was announced Feb. 12.

The new minimum for staff nurses will be $400 annually, rising $40 a year to $560, compared with the old average of $360 a year.

Nurses in the higher brackets will reach a figure comparable to that received by women leaders in other professions.

Memo on Tomorrow:

Pax in Bello ..... By Homer Metz

The old Venetian axiom, "Happy is that city which in time of peace thinks of war," has on occasion been wisely paraphrased to read, "Happy is that nation (or combination of nations) which in time of war thinks of peace."

Evidence that more and more citizens of the United Nations are thinking constructively of peace in the midst of war is seen in the growing demand in both Britain and the United States for an agreed plan for meeting postwar problems.

Herbert Hoover's sharp warning to a Senate subcommittee the other day that prostrate Europe would be gravely threatened with starvation unless something is done now was part of this growing demand.

So was Harold Laski's Feb. 6 broadcast from London in which the British economist declared that it was the eleventh hour and neither the United States nor Britain had taken a single critical step to assure the postwar world of Mr. Roosevelt's four freedoms.

And so was the reminder at a recent press luncheon in London by P. A. Kerstens, Netherlands Minister for Economic Affairs, that the condition of the world after the war would present difficulties even greater and more intricate than those for which the British and American naval and military staffs have had to find solutions and demanded no less careful preparations.

It remains to be seen whether this rising voice will be heeded in the immediate future. There can be little doubt that the need for an agreed plan on postwar problems is extremely urgent. And, paradoxically, the nearer the United Nations advance to final victory the more urgent it becomes.

The United Nations now stand close together in resolute comradeship to face the common danger. Everywhere it is realized that the path to safety and victory can come only through close co-operation and joint effort. But can one be sure that this generous and eminently practical attitude can long be maintained after Germany and Japan have been overthrown and the nations begin to feel themselves free to think more of their own self-interests and less of the welfare of the world?

Mr. Laski, for example, warned in his broadcast: "There is grave danger that in things like transportation—above all in the air—national vested interests will force a return to competition where the facts cry out for a unified and international control. If victory came tomorrow neither you nor we (the United States and Britain) should have done anything substantial to prevent the return of mass unemployment. We shall have reached no vital agreements on tariffs, on currency, on migration, on standards of health and nutrition. We have not even created the machinery of international relief, even though you know, as we do, that it will be required upon a scale the world has never known before."

Perhaps Mr. Laski has drawn a somewhat exaggerated picture, although a Canadian Press dispatch on Feb. 9 quoted London aviation writers as predicting that a free-for-all struggle between the United States and Britain to gain control of peacetime civil air routes would result unless steps were implemented immediately to iron out potential obstacles. In any case, the widespread recognition that more concerted planning is needed shows that the United Nations have not given sufficient attention to postwar problems.

And why haven't they?

It would seem that there are two reasons primarily. First, there has been the obvious necessity of winning the war. Second, there has been a deep-rooted reluctance on the part of the individual partners in the Allied combine to take the initiative in any move that might entail the surrender of some degree of sovereignty.

Now, as in the past, this question of unlimited sovereignty remains the Alpha and Omega of international relations.

Ancient history provides an eloquent analogy to the situation in which the United Nations may find themselves if they are not alert and farsighted. After standing shoulder to shoulder to repel Darius, the Hitler of 500 B.C., the Greek city-states should logically have banded together into a single political unit or federation to assure their future security. But in spite of a great deal of talk about the necessity of so doing—by Isocrates and others—the Greek city-states adamantly refused to brook the slightest limitations on their individual sovereignties.

As a result, Philip of Macedon ultimately came along and the bright promise of the ancient world went down in dust and tragedy.

The lesson for 1943 is plain. The United Nations must prepare for a stable and a secure peace if a new Philip of Macedon is not to arrive in the guise of want and anarchy to endanger again the things for which free men have fought.

To Change the Subject:

Only the Army Could Stir "Red Dog" ..... By Ernest Douglas

Never was a ghost town brought to life for a stranger reason than Charleston, Arizona, otherwise known as "Red Dog."

For 60 years Charleston has been nothing but a collection of disintegrating adobe walls, on the San Pedro River 10 miles southwest of Tombstone. Now it has been converted into a "practice location" for the 82 division of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Huachuca a few miles to the west.

There the soldiers are to practice street fighting under conditions closely simulating those they may find in bombed cities of Europe, Africa, Burma, China, or even Japan. But the streets had first to be cleared somewhat of earth that had fallen outward instead of inward. Charleston's thoroughfares were a little too thoroughly blocked for military maneuvering.

The records are hazy, but it is believed that Charleston was founded in 1878. Tombstone's fabulously rich silver mines had been discovered the year before, and this camp was beginning its brief but exciting career. For the sake of a water supply, two of the largest mining companies built their mills on the San Pedro. The settlement was first called Millville; then some nostalgic South Carolinians managed to have it changed officially to Charleston.

Ore was hauled from the mines up in the hills, down to the mills on the river, in immense wagons drawn by the sturdiest mules that could be imported from Texas or Missouri. Wagons heavy and durable enough to stand up under such punishment could not be bought, so they were built right in Tombstone.

One by one the mines closed down through the '80's. Most were closed for the same reason the mills were placed at Charleston: water. First there was not enough water for milling purposes; then, at about 500 feet, an underground sea was tapped that pumps have not been able to control to this day.

By 1890, both the mills at Charleston were shut down. The population drifted away. Occasionally some cowboy or prospector would put up overnight in one of its decaying buildings. Finally there was not a roof left and even these itinerants no longer stopped. Charleston was abandoned to the bats, owls and ground squirrels.

It was Alfred Henry Lewis who fastened the name of "Red Dog" on Charleston. In his immensely popular "Wolfville" stories, Tombstone was Wolfville and Charleston was Red Dog. The fantastic adventures of the Old Cowman, Doc Peets, Faro Nell, Enright, Dan Boggs, Cherokee Hall and other creations of the fertile Lewis imagination, took place at both settlements. One story was titled "The Man from Red Dog."

Lewis pictured Wolfville and Red Dog as in perpetual and bitter rivalry. Actually, no such antagonism existed between Tombstone and Charleston. Miners and millmen had their disputes; tug-of-war teams tugged on the Fourth of July; but there was no real inter-community strife.

Nazis Rush Defenses for Rumanian Oil

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Feb. 13—The Germans are making desperate preparations to defend Rumania and its vital oil fields in the event of a complete Russian break-through on the Eastern Front.

Troops are being concentrated and fortifications established near the main communication links of Rumania, especially the vital railway which connects the refineries and oil tanks at the Black Sea port of Constanza with Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields.

The vital bridge at Cernavoda, over the Danube, which connects the railway from Bucharest with Constanza, is now heavily guarded and its defense is entirely in the hands of the Germans. Four hundred specially picked German troops guard the bridge day and night, and 2,000 Rumanian troops are quartered in the neighborhood. Fifty cannons, 25 of which are antiaircraft, guard the bridge itself and a balloon barrage is put up each night to guard the bridge against a possible air attack.

However, the main German defenses in Rumania are being built along the Carpathian range and this indicates that the Germans envisage a possible evacuation of large parts of Rumania, especially Bessarabia and Moldavia, which doesn't encourage the already depressed Rumanians. Unfortunately Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu is so bound to his pro-Nazi policy that Rumanians do not see hope of a separate peace until Germany is defeated.

It is now known that Premier Antonescu, when he recently visited Hitler's headquarters, refused to send fresh Rumanian troops to the Russian front and it is stated in Bucharest in reliable quarters that he now desires to withdraw all remaining Rumanian troops from the crumbling Russian front. Apart from this, Premier Antonescu is now busily forming five new divisions for the defense of Rumania, and total mobilization has been decreed in the country.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

The Very Green Thumb

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book" and "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There was once a man who had all his life wanted to raise flowers and vegetables, but he had never had any success with them. Whatever he planted didn't grow. He used the best seeds, chose the best earth, and took the best advice, but year after year his garden remained only a patch of spoiled earth.

One afternoon he went to call on wise Professor Pug, and told him all his troubles.

"So you want to have a green thumb?" asked Professor Pug. "I wonder whether you see things enough from the flowers' point of view? That's what makes a good gardener, you know," and the professor sat back in his chair, crossed his ankles comfortably, and talked about gardens and the habits of flowers. After hearing a most interesting discussion, the young man thanked Professor Pug and went off, looking at his thumbs. They didn't seem any greener than usual.

Only One Rose

On the way home he passed a florist shop and saw the young lady assistant taking a rose bush out of the window. It was a pretty little bush but it had only one rose on it. The young man felt sorry for it. The bush was in disgrace.

He went into the store.

"You can have it for a quarter," the assistant told him. "We've tried and tried to make this bush flower, but it just seems obstinate. I have half a mind to throw it away."

"It's a nice-looking little bush," the man said. "I'll take it." So the young woman wrapped it up in green paper with clips, and off he went, the plant in his arms.

As he walked along looking in shop windows he heard a little sound like the tearing of paper, but he didn't notice. It was a hot day and he was on the sunny side of the street, but pretty soon he felt delightfully cool, and the air seemed very fragrant. When he happened to meet people's eyes he noticed that they seemed very much surprised and delighted, but he was wondering if he ought to buy a new straw hat, and so didn't pay much attention.

When he got home his wife met him at the door.

"How perfectly beautiful!" she cried.

Happy Gardener

Then he looked up, and saw that in those few minutes the little rose bush had grown and grown into a sort of trellis over his head covered with pink blossoms among which a yellow bird had perched, singing. No wonder he had felt cool and that the passers-by had looked astonished!

He planted the little rose beside the porch and the next day it covered the whole house with flowers, which people came for miles to see. When he put in a row of nasturtium seeds, he and his wife were puzzled by a sound like corn popping in a popcorn popper, but it was only the seeds popping open underground.

Everything he planted behaved in the same way. Where his spaded garden had stood drearily year after year, there were rows of flowers larger and more fragrant than anyone had ever seen before, and rows of vegetables which made the mouth water to look at them.

The young man used to send a great basket from his garden to Professor Pug every week. And the best of it was, that these flowers and vegetables never minded the snow at all, but bloomed and ripened all winter long to the astonishment of the neighbors.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story Monday after next. Next Monday's page will be dropped on account of the holiday.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In those few minutes, the rosebush had grown and grown—A drawing by Maurice Day

Puzzle Corner

Charade

My first is a fruit that is juicy and sweet.
It sometimes is red, sometimes black, sometimes green.
My second, when added, will make me complete,
And it is the number of years you have seen.
My whole you will see on the birds that you meet.
They preen it to keep it all tidy and neat.

Riddle Rhyme

What is it sits up in a tree
And sings a lovely song to me?
In winter, or in summer storm,
Its coat of feathers keeps it warm.
In summer, as you may have guessed,
It makes a lovely little nest
To lay its eggs in, and it comes
Down to my doorstep for the crumbs
I scatter there for it each day.
What is this creature? Can you say?

(Watch for the answers Monday after next.)

Answers to Last Puzzle Corner

Answer to February Acrostic

V i s i t i n G
A i R
L e O
E m U
N o u N
T e n D
I r i s H
N e g r O
E v e n i n G

Answer to Riddle Rhyme

The Moon.

Isn't It Fun to Read!

Book Reviews

Mr. Bumps was first introduced to Jasper, the monkey, when he was mate on The Old Lion, while it sailed to the west coast of Africa. Here he went ashore and, for two green-and-red bead necklaces and a jackknife, bought Jasper from his old friend, the chief of the Mlamgo-Nlangoes. John Bumps knew this was a big price to pay for a monkey, but the chief assured him Jasper was no ordinary animal. How the two became great companions, how Jasper was stolen, and, under a new owner, had a successful career in London playhouses, always lonely for Mr. Bumps until happier times came, is told in "Mr. Bumps and His Monkey," by a rare story teller, Walter de la Mare, who always has fun and magic in his poetry and prose. Dorothy Lathrop's illustrations perfectly fit this tale, for her pictures of Jasper, the wistful little monkey, have a magic as well as realistic touch, making him a character boys and girls will remember. This merry and moving book is published by The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $2.

A Boy and a Dog

A boy and a dog is a combination that spells fun and lively adventures. In "Jared's Blessing," Hildegard Woodward tells the story of Jared, son of a minister in colonial Connecticut, and his dog, illustrated with very appropriate pictures. Jared's dog earned the name of Blessing—although others didn't think of him as a blessing, even if Jared did. There's lots of good entertainment in reading about his fall into the dye pot, and how he got into all kinds of trouble. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

Laughs A-Plenty

It's good to laugh these days! We suggest a few books for your amusement.

If you're looking for a funny story read "Freddy and the Perilous Adventure," by Walter R. Brooks, illustrated by Kurt Wiese. If you have read this author's earlier books, you know Emma and Alice, the ducks; Freddy, the Pig, and the other animals on Mr. Bean's Farm. You will want to know about their new and "perilous" adventures, and we can assure you that reading about them is fun. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.

Once on a time in the Old West, there was a long-legged, lop-eared hound, named Sooner because he'd "sooner run than eat." He belonged to a boomer fireman on the railroad. How Sooner, because he couldn't ride in the cab with his master, ran along beside the train and to the wonderment of the roadmaster, beat the freight, the local and the fastest express train—and what happened after that is told in one of the funniest of books, "The Fast Sooner Hound," by Arna Bontemps and Jack Conroy, with equally funny pictures in color by Virginia Lee Burton. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75.

"Here Comes Kristie," written and illustrated by Emma Brock, tells a story of Elmer and Einer, who wanted a horse more than anything else in the whole world. They saved up enough money to buy "Good Old Kristie" and what happened is a truly funny story, published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.75.

Florence Bethune Sloan.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

House in the Pond

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

This is the story of a young beaver, who lived with his father and mother in a beaver pond.

He was a fine-looking young beaver, with a round head and small eyes and ears, and he was covered all over with soft brown fur, except for his tail, which was almost bare. He used this flat tail for a rudder when he swam in the beaver pond. He used his hind feet in swimming, too, and they were webbed between the toes, like the feet of a duck.

Home Under Water

The lodge in which the beaver family lived was built near the edge of the pond and was made of sticks and branches plastered over with mud. Most of it was under water; only its dome-shaped roof showed above the surface. Just under the roof was the snug, dry family den. And below the den a dark tunnel, that was always filled with water, led down to the doorway at the bottom of the pond.

The young beaver had been born in this lodge early in the spring, and had spent a happy summer swimming and splashing about with the other young beavers who lived in the pond. When autumn came, he watched the older beavers cutting down trees in the forest with their sharp front teeth. For many logs and branches were needed to repair the lodges and the big dam that held the water in their pond, and to make everything tight and safe for winter. And sometimes he helped his father and mother carry juicy twigs and branches, to be placed in a great pile by the lodge door at the bottom of the pond for a winter food supply.

But when winter came, all the beavers went into their lodges and were soon locked away from the outside world by the thick sheet of ice that covered the pond.

Silence and Darkness

It was the young beaver's first winter, and to him this watery world below the ice seemed a strange, mysterious place. For here in the family lodge, under the dome-shaped roof, there was nothing but silence and darkness. He could barely see the dim shapes of his mother and father as they moved about the den.

And when for the first time he went out alone to the food pile, the blackness of the water all around him disturbed him so much that he forgot his hunger and hurried back to the lodge as fast as he could swim.

But he soon got over his strange feelings. This was the way beavers always had lived in winter, he remembered, so he need not mind, not even when the fierce wolf or lynx scratched at the roof above his head. That roof of frozen mud would, he knew, prove too hard for even the sharpest claws.

It was good to be a beaver, he thought, and to have a fine pond and a snug lodge with a plastered roof to shelter him in winter. But it was best of all to know that he would soon be going out again into the spring sunshine.

(Watch for a story about dandelions Monday after next.)

To The School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept.,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me what information you can about Monitor advertisers that will help me choose from the many

SUMMER CAMPS

FOR BOYS---------- GRADE IN SCHOOL----------

FOR GIRLS---------- GRADE IN SCHOOL----------

LOCALITY----------

NAME----------

ADDRESS----------

CITY---------- STATE----------

Would you like information now to help you choose a summer camp for the children? Camp advertising doesn t begin until later, but in the meantime we can help you. Just fill out the above coupon and mail it to us.

Jack Horner's Party

Come in and Join the Fun

Girls and boys from 14 States and a province of Canada accepted our invitation to Jack Horner's Party last month. We think they all had lots of fun, making the pictures and writing the stories they sent in, for we had lots of fun looking at the drawings and reading the stories. Eight of the pictures and stories have pulled plums from Jack Horner's Pie.

First Train Ride

Last year during the Christmas holidays Mother and I took a train trip. We went from Dallas, which is my home, to San Marcos, Texas, where my grandmother lives.

I had never been on a train before. My! It was exciting to see the houses, farm animals and children all seeming to rush past my window. We ate our lunch in the diner. A nice colored man served us. The dishes had blue bonnets painted on them, because the blue bonnet is the state flower of Texas. We sat by the window and watched the scenery, while we ate.

When we passed through Austin, I saw the State Capitol Building of Texas. I saw stickery looking cactus all over the ground near Austin and great big trees with long gray moss hanging from them. At last the train stopped at San Marcos, where Grandmother was waiting to see us.

Carol Walker, seven,
of Dallas, Texas.

Bluejays and Juncos

My mother and I were watching out the window. Some starlings came in the yard. Five bluejays came along. It was fun watching the bluejays sit in the dogwood tree and peck open the sunflower seeds. Next we saw a little flock of juncos. Just then a downy woodpecker flew into a decayed oak tree, looking for bugs.

Scott J. Fletcher, seven,
of Philadelphia, Pa.

Happy Surprise

One day last summer, my father, mother, sister and I went to a mountain cabin. We arrived late in the evening and went right to bed. In the morning when we awoke, to our great surprise, right out of our window there was a humming bird's nest. It was so small, just about the size of a doll's tea cup.

We lay very still and watched the mother humming bird care for her babies. She seemed so happy as she flew back and forth carrying food to the little birds. We could hear the baby birds peep in the nest. The little birds are so small that they are like little bumble bees. We will never forget the happy time we had with the birds.

Barbara Karr, eight,
of Bell, Calif.

The China Doll

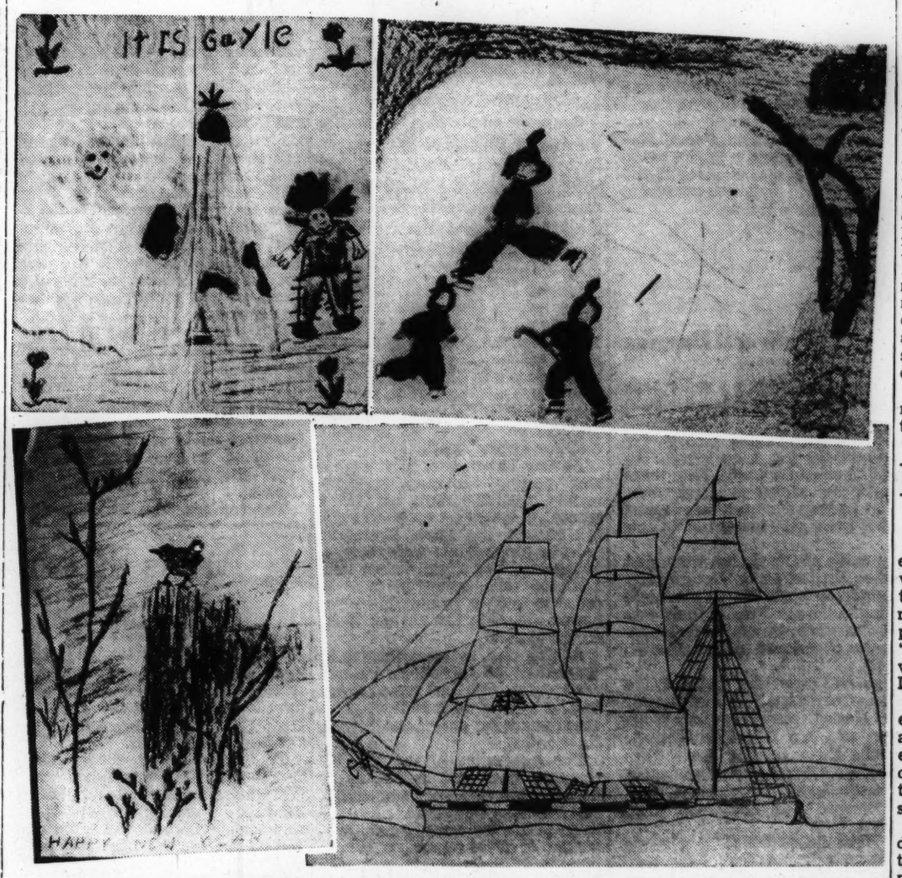
It was beautiful. There was no doubt about it. It was made of the finest china. It was the China Doll. She was sitting on the shelf in the dining room. She was the "belle of the ball," as the other china dolls called her. She was envied by everyone and especially by the other dolls!

The China Doll had on a dress made of satin and studded with bits of diamonds. Her eyes were two blue zircons. Her mouth was a lip-shaped ruby. The China Doll was very proud and haughty. When the ladies of the Garden Club came over, they always stopped before the China Doll and admired her. She became so proud that she did not even talk to the other dolls. One day she decided to look below. One move and CRASH!!!! She had fallen. She was broken in a million bits. She had no hope of ever being fixed. When the lady of the house came home and saw the China Doll in a million pieces, she was surprised and politely picked them up and threw them away. It was the end of the China Doll.

Ronda Mae Lapidus, eleven,
of Medford, Mass.

The following girls and boys also sent in good pictures: Marty Shoemaker, five, Bronxville, New York; Gary Bisel, five, Chicago, Ill.; David Harold Brackett, five, North Berwick, Me.; Paul Brunell, five, Hyattsville, Maryland; David Brunell, six, Hyattsville, Md.; Alfred Everest, seven, Johnstown, New York; Suzanne De Rosay, seven, Overbrook Hills, Pa.; David Jordan, seven, Needham, Mass.; Eleanor Hinkston, eight, Los Angeles, Calif.; John Geiser, ten, Manasquam, N. J.; Luanne Lundberg, ten, Oakdale, Calif.; Joanne Gamlin, ten, Chicago, Ill.; Ruth Lindstrom, ten, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Leatrice M. Hoard, twelve, Milton, Mass.

The following girls and boys have also sent in very nice stories: Geri Sue Richards, four, Spokane, Wash.; Winifred Shaw, nine, Orchard Lake, Mich.; Roberta Goodman, nine, Hartford, Conn.; and Alice Ebblewhite, twelve, Burbank, Calif.



Indian scene by Gayle Annett, six, of Essex, Ontario, Canada; New Year card by Paul Schneider, eight, of Waterbury, Conn.

Skating by Lois Murray, seven, of Warwick Neck, Rhode Island; Frigate by Peter Svensson, nine, of Falls Church, Virginia.

Lea Defines 'Freedom of Air' To Mean No Sovereignty Loss

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The United States' part in postwar aviation provided a rallying ground yesterday for opponents and proponents of a proposal to set up a new aviation committee in the House.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now has jurisdiction over aviation as well as other forms of transportation. Its Chairman, Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, said that "freedom of the air" among nations is not involved in the question of setting up a separate committee, but observed:

"There absolutely is no prospect of this nation ever surrendering its air sovereignty."

Nor, Mr. Lea said in an interview, will the United States grant foreign-controlled airlines "unrestricted operations in the air spaces over the United States" as an element of postwar settlements.

Mr. Lea expressed belief that when Vice-President Henry A. Wallace recently referred to "freedom of the air" he was "speaking in a broad sense, meaning freedom as between nations, and not that any nation would give up control over its own air spaces—at any rate, I wouldn't accept any other explanation until Mr. Wallace expands on his reference."

Mr. Wallace's views have been attacked by Representative Clare Boothe Luce, one of the Republicans seeking formation of a full-fledged House Aviation Committee separate from Mr. Lea's. The Connecticut Representative told the House last week that espousal of the wrong air policy now would lay the groundwork for American defeat in a third world war, and criticized what she called the Vice-President's "globaloney." Mr. Wallace replied he did not think the Republican Party opposed "either freedom of the seas or freedom of the air after the war is over."

Aircraft Output

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Aircraft manufacturers have a backlog of $22,000,000,000 in unfilled orders, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce said today in estimating 1943 sales at or near $12,000,000,000.

The Chamber said 1942 production totaled $5,000,000,000, an increase of 186 per cent over 1941. More than 630,000 productive employees are on aircraft payrolls, and the Chamber predicted this figure will reach nearly 1,000,000 when peak expansion is reached.

"In terms of pounds of air frames, the 1943 production probably will be triple that of 1942," the announcement added. "The present year will see larger bomber planes carrying huge bomb loads faster than the speed of the current fighter models, and warplanes having speeds in excess of 450 miles an hour will be announced."

Britons Continue Discussion Of U. S. Postwar Air Aims

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Official and unofficial comment indicates that the sky will be the limit when planning begins in the commercial air transport game after the war—a game in which the United States appears now to hold the advantage.

Representative Clare Booth Luce's "globaloney" remark in her freshman speech before Congress let loose a floodtide of talk on both sides of the Atlantic on the subject.

The British press has devoted thousands of words to anxious discussion of her call for American postwar domination of the world's airways. The men who shape British policy, recognizing the touchy issue, say the job at hand is to win the war.

[Mrs. Luce said in an address in New York on Feb. 13 that some people might have "possibly misunderstood" her remarks in Congress "to mean I felt America must dominate the air."

"They cannot have read the text of the speech I wrote," she said. "It is true that I said that America must control its own skies. If this be treason, such critics must make the most of it. I did not say, I do not say, and I never will say that America should monopolize the air traffic of the world."]

Sunday Time's Article

One of the most outspoken criticisms of British Government policy was voiced yesterday by Peter Masefield, air correspondent of the Sunday Times, under a two-column, Page One headline.

"The Government appears to be evading the issue," he declared, "and to be afraid of offending the United States, which not only is building up a virtual monopoly in transport aircraft among the United Nations but is acquiring nearly all the operational experience on the more important air routes."

He asserted that the United States was building up a world-girdling network of air routes, dependent largely upon the free use of British bases and of inestimable benefit to the Allied war effort.

"But," he added, "British air and ground crews are gaining comparatively little experience on the major trunk routes — experience which will be indispensable in future development."

This week's issue of the popular magazine "Aeroplane" said the United States had stolen a march by arranging to concentrate on production of war transport planes while Great Britain builds bombers, thereby gaining an advantage in postwar civil aviation.

Demand for Airliners

Some British quarters have demanded an immediate Government plan to build 100-ton airliners for the trans-Atlantic carriage trade when the shooting stops. Other gloomy critics said England would be left holding the bag, no matter what it does now.

The nearest thing to an official reply to this clamoring was a statement by Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, that the British Government was considering "bold measures" to insure the nation's place in postwar aviation.

He declared that the day peace comes "all bets will be off on Empire routes now flown by American transports for war purposes," and that the Government was giving thought to steps to prevent the wrecking of the British aircraft industry after the war.

Robert Perkins, one of the House of Commons' most vociferous air enthusiasts, has proposed that an American-British conference settle future spheres of air influence.

George Stresses Responsibility Of Congress in Peace Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Declaring that Congress has the final responsibility for postwar policies whatever plans may be made in other quarters, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, has drafted a resolution calling for the establishing of a Senate investigating committee to study future economic policies.

The committee, which would have subpoena power, would be charged with investigating "all matters relating to postwar economic policy and problems" with the view of advising Congress how to go about achieving a stable economy along with a just peace. It would be composed of five Democrats and four Republicans.

Senator George, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, told reporters his chief objective is to see that Congress assumes its full responsibility for shaping economic policies of the country after the war.

"This resolution recognizes the responsibility of the Congress to the people of the United States for our postwar economic policy," he declared. "Postwar plans and policies may be developed elsewhere. Finally, the responsibility rests with the Congress. In order that the Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Congress may be able to function with the whole economic picture before it, the resolution is offered."

Senator George's action was widely interpreted as a move to counter the efforts being put forth by some executive agencies to draft postwar economic plans which have not met with favor in some Congressional quarters.

A leading exponent of after-war planning within the Administration thus far has been Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who also serves as Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare. Some policies of the BEW, particularly with reference to its possible operations in connection with foreign trade after the war, have been subjected to critical scrutiny at times by Congressional committees.

Expanded Social-Security Plan

NEW YORK Feb. 15 (AP)—An expanded social-security plan providing for premiums amounting to 10 per cent of the national pay roll, to be shared equally by employer and employee, will be sent "very shortly" to President Roosevelt or Congress, says Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

A framework of "free business enterprise, expanding production, and free exchange of goods" is essential to the full effectiveness of the plan, she told a meeting of the New School for Social Research last night.

Explaining that the permanently disabled, those suffering from extended illnesses, maternity, hospitalization, and industrial accidents would be covered by provisions of the proposal, the Labor Secretary said:

"Provided expansion is undertaken now, social insurance can play a dual role in the economic readjustment and reconstruction that will be necessary when the war ends."

In answer to a question after her talk, she said she had "carefully avoided the subject of medical service" in outlining the plan, adding:

"American physicians feel very keenly the sanctity of the relationship that grows between physician and patient and between physicians and whole families of patients. To make a system of medical service work, it would require the full co-operation of the nation's medical men. I would like to see some system in which the physicians joined actively for perhaps some sort of a co-operative service, but it seems best not to recommend it as this time."

Short, Dixon Stood Out In Colorful B.A.A. Show

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Hughie Short and Frankie Dixon.

That, in brief, was the color story of the 54th annual B. A. A. track and field meet Saturday night at the Boston Garden. There were other stars, winning other races and jumps. But the pictures of these two intercollegiate stars racing around the Garden oval seem most vivid today.

Short and Dixon—two of the most promising kids ever introduced to a Hub track audience—kids who, if allowed to continue uninterrupted on the boards, can before long do a wrecking job on the record book—boys with rare natural ability, who need only experience to build up monopolies in their specialties.

Relay Star

Short today was the recipient of the John J. Hallahan trophy as the outstanding athlete in the Unicorn meet, and no man ever worked harder to earn it. After winning the Hollis 600 in 1m. 11.8s., to equal Charley Beetham's meet record, the Georgetown youth brought a fitting climax to a very successful show by anchoring his varsity relay quartet to a neat triumph over Fordham and St. John's in the excellent mile time of 3m. 24.1s., to give Georgetown the George V. Brown relay trophy.

Of medium build and wearing spectacles, Short looks for all the world like Gil Dodds, the local mile favorite. But unlike Dodds, Hughie looks unbeatable. He had the Hollis race under control from the first bank, holding off a rather feeble effort by the veteran Charley Beetham in the stretch. Beetham, incidentally, had won three Hollis 600's in a row. The week before, Short had taken the Millrose 600 in 1m. 10.2s., to equal the world record.

Hunter Mile

Looking down on Dixon for the first time, the Hub crowd was willing to take this N. Y. U. freshman over Coach Emil Von Elling's more famous and previous pupil, Leslie MacMitchell. Young Frankie, certainly the best Negro middle distance runner the game has produced, ran a smart, well-paced Hunter Mile, fighting off Indiana's Earl Mitchell in the sprint for the tape. Dixon was content to trail Dodds and Mitchell most of the way, but finally must have said: "All right, boys, if you don't want to win this thing, I will."

The fact that Dodds ran a stupid race and eventually finished a poor fourth, when he figured to set the pace and hold it all the way, should in no way dim Dixon's victory. As Von Elling promised several weeks ago, this latest Violet sensation seems destined to go even further on the boards than did MacMitchell, and get there more quickly. Frankie, at 4m. 11.4s., was slower than the customers would like it. Yet, watching him Saturday you felt that he could have done two or three seconds better had he been pushed. Remember, in running third in the recent Wanamaker Mile, he did 4m. 10.6s.

Most of us came away from the Garden Saturday feeling that it is a pity the local invitation track campaign had to open and close on the same night. With such up-and-coming kids as Dixon and Short; Freddy Sickinger of Manhattan, the Lapham 1,000 winner; Bill Vessie of Columbia; plus such still popular veterans as Greg Rice, Ed Dugger and Herbert Thompson, crowding record figures every time they go to work, the Garden wouldn't be big enough to take care of the customers if the current winter schedule were longer.

* * *

Briefs . . . Greg Rice won his fourth straight Billings Two-Mile with only a mild challenge from Forest Efaw . . . Ed Dugger, apparently, still finds time to keep in shape. His entry was rejected by the Millrose meet officials because they thought him incapable of keeping up with the younger crowd . . . Bill Vessie, who took the high jump at 6-6, is the tallest man in that event in the memory of the oldest critic. He stands 6-6.

Morcom had no trouble winning the pole vault at 14ft. 4in., but probably ruined his chances of doubling in the high jump when he kept obliging insistent meet officials by trying to push the vault bar higher. The New Hampshire boy would have been justified in refusing to continue after clinching the vault, so that he might save himself for the high jump . . . Dartmouth's Don Burnham did a grand job by running a 4m. 12.5s. Hunter Mile for third, then coming back to run a sparkling third leg in the Green's relay win over Syracuse.

Pat Kennedy, new International League umpire, is famous as a basketball official in New York.

Boston A. A. Track Meet

45-Yard High Hurdles

Won by Ed Dugger, Dayton, Ohio; second, Private John Saunders, Camp Lee, Va.; third, Bob Wright, Ohio State. Time — 5.7 seconds.

50-Yard Dash

Won by Herbert Thompson, Jersey City, N. J.; second, Edward Conwell, New York University; third, Private Barney Ewell, Camp Lee, Va. Time—5.4 seconds.

Hollis 600-Yard Run

Won by Hugh Short, Georgetown University; second, Charley Beetham, Iowa Pre-Flight School; third, Russell Owen, Ohio State. Time—1m. 11.8s. (Equals meet record.)

Lapham 1,000-Yard Run

Won by Fred Sickinger, Manhattan College; second, James Rafferty, New York A. C.; third, Gene Venzke, New York A. C. Time—2m. 15.7s.

Hunter Mile

Won by Frank Dixon, New York University; second, Earl Mitchell, Indiana University; third, Don Burnham, Dartmouth College. Time—4m. 11.4s.

Billings Two-Mile

Won by Gregory Rice, New York A. C.; Second, Forest Efaw, U. S. Navy, Oklahoma A. and M.; third, George De George, New York A. C. Time—9m. 6s.

High Jump

Won by William Vessie, Columbia University, 6ft. 6in.; second, tie between A. R. Morcom, University of New Hampshire, and Melvin Walker, Chicago, 6ft. 3½in.

Pole Vault

Won by A. R. Morcom, New Hampshire, 14ft. 4in.; second, Jack De Field, Minnesota, 13ft. 6in.; third, Howard Jensen, Philadelphia, 13ft.

Don Hutson Sets Eight New Marks In Pass Catching

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Don Hutson, the Green Bay Packers' record-wrecker, set eight new marks in pass receiving alone last season, official statistics of the National Football League showed today.

He was credited officially with 74 receptions for a gain of 1,211 yards and 17 touchdowns. These records helped him attain three more compiled during his eight seasons as a Packer end—a total of 336 passes caught for a gain of 5,515 yards and 72 touchdowns.

He also caught the shortest scoring toss in professional football last season when Cecil Isbell spotted a four-inch forward pass to him against Cleveland on Oct. 18.

Record No. 8 was a game mark, established against the Rams by gaining 209 yards on passes. This exceeded by 29 yards the performance of Philadelphia's Don Looney, Dec. 1, 1940. He also tied Looney's record for passes caught in one game, grabbing 14 against New York on Nov. 22.

Frank Ivy of the Chicago Cardinals was second to Hutson in pass catching with 27, and Ray McLean of the Chicago Bears was second in yards gained with 571 and second in number of touchdown passes caught with eight.

The longest gain of the season featured the Isbell-Hutson battery in a 73-yard scoring play. Only 135 men caught passes in 1942, averaging 13.8 yards on them. During the previous season, 152 players were on the receiving end and averaged 14.7 yards. The number of touchdown passes, however, set a new record. The number of touchdown passes, however, set a new record, with a total of 108 winding up behind the goal line.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 13

East

Niagara 54, Colgate 52 (overtime).
Seton Hall 43, Yale 32.
Harvard 36, Princeton 32.
Notre Dame 74, New York U. 43.
Pennsylvania 49, Duke 48.
Army 46, Rutgers 44.
Rutgers J. V. 26, Peddie 24 (overtime).
St. Vincent 53 Carnegie Tech 30.
Westminster 53, Pitt 48.
Maryland 55, Washington & Lee 35.
St. Josephs 67, City C. (New York) 55.
Muhlenberg 46, Gettysburg 34.
Kutztown (Pa.) T. 55, Shippensburg 40.
Washington & Jefferson 61, Youngstown 29.
Marshall 56, West Va. Tech 53.
West Virginia 69, Waynesburg (Pa.) 50.
Alderson-Broaddus 50, Salem 46.
Glenville T. 71, Bethany 50.
Washington C. 69, Bethlehem Accounting 52.
Villanova 58, Rider 45.
Drexel 43, Lehigh 33.
Albright 69, Franklin Marshall 36.
Western Maryland 38, Dickinson 34.
LaSalle 51, U. of Scranton 38.
Stevens Tech 54, Upsala 46.
Drew 72, Yeshiva (N. Y.) 48.
East Stroudsburg T. (Pa.) 80, Bloomsburg T. 49.
Elizabethtown C. 53, Kings C. 31.
Swarthmore 55, Haverford 36.
Delaware 60, Johns Hopkins 24.
Gallaudet C. 51, U. of Baltimore 30.
Manhattan C. 47, St. Francis C. 33.
Ithaca 46, Clarkson 50.
Amherst 28, Wesleyan 27.

One-Man Team

VILLANOVA, Pa. (AP)—Johnny Di Carlo is a one-man track team at Villanova College. He not only coaches the team, but runs on the one-mile relay quartet. A senior, he was named to succeed Coach Jim Elliott, now in the Navy.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Latest Unicorn Starlets

Associated Press

Left to Right: Hugh Short, Earl Mitchell, and Frank Dixon

Short, Georgetown University boy, won the Hallahan trophy as the outstanding athlete in the B. A. A. track meet Saturday night by taking the Hollis 600 and anchoring his varsity relay team to victory. Dixon, N. Y. U. freshman, pressed Short for top honors by upsetting Gil Dodds and Earl Mitchell in the Hunter Mile.

Around The Hub

Carey Called

Such are the fortunes of war. Just when it looked as if Tommy Carey might get a regular spot somewhere in the Red Sox infield, he is put in 1A by his draft board and ordered to report for an examination Feb. 23. And as the boys drop out of the Fenway picture, one at a time, Manager Joe Cronin moves a step closer to the active list.

* * *

If the big leagues function in the weeks ahead—and there is a good chance they will not—Cronin will either have to come back as a utility infielder, as a regular at third base as Jim Tabor goes to left field, or as a regular outfielder. In any event, it now seems almost a certainty that the Skipper will go to work somewhere outside of the dugout.

* * *

The Bruins, who lost to Chicago 3-2 last night, have a week off now before their next game with Toronto at Maple Leaf Gardens. Most of the players have been given permission to go home, and all except the Far Westerners will take advantage of the privilege.

* * *

The Olympics were home today after being away since the middle of last week. Their three-game trip was wholly unsuccessful, for they lost to Coast Guard 7-2 last Wednesday, to Philadelphia 8-6 Saturday, and to New York 6-3 yesterday afternoon. Their schedule this week calls for a game Wednesday at Philadelphia, after which Coach Hago Harrington plans on bringing the players back to Boston. Last week the team stayed in New York.

* * *

Briefs . . . Washington's Birthday is the date set for the New England A. A. U. indoor track and field championships. They are going to be held at Cousens Indoor Cage at Tufts . . . Dartmouth's basketball team comes down from Hanover to play Harvard on Wednesday . . . B. U. entertains Dartmouth at hockey tomorrow . . . Johnny McCarthy, formerly of the Dodgers and Giants, has sent in his signed contract to the Boston Braves, and is due to open the season as their regular first baseman . . . At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Cricket League yesterday, all officers were re-elected, and it was decided to operate as in the past, irrespective of the number of clubs entered.

* * *

Saturday Briefs . . . Medford won the Greater Boston Hockey League championship by tying Arlington, 1 to 1. This is Medford's first title . . . The Eastern Mass. Hockey League crown was won for the second time by Hudson, in a 6-to-1 game with Somerville . . . In a swimming meet at Annapolis, Navy beat Harvard 46-29 . . . Harvard's hockey team was victorious over the Army, 6-1, at West Point.

* * *

Playing its third winning game of the season, the Boston University cage men defeated the Squantum Naval Cadets 70 to 37 . . . Northeastern gave Rhode Island a hard game before the Rams finally won, 57-47, in basketball . . . Dartmouth won its 31st hockey victory in a row over Northeastern, 13-2 . . . At Providence, Brown defeated Tufts' court team, 61-58.

Cage Scoring Mark

HANOVER, Ind. (AP) — Frank Jean broke the Indiana College basketball individual scoring record by tossing 70 points through the hoop as he and his Hanover teammates romped to a 104-to-55 victory over the University of Louisville.

Jean's feat, coming from 32 field goals and six free throws, broke the previous record of 68 points, set by Bill Spradley of Oakland City in the 1940-41 season.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The indoor track season that threatened to be such a bust because there was nobody in sight to give Greg Rice and Gil Dodds a tussle seems to have turned up the hottest three-way mile rivalry since Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke, and Bill Bonthron were having it out . . . And we'd hesitate to pick any of those three to beat Dodds, Earl Mitchell, and Frank Dixon . . . Mitchell's 4:08.6 at the Millrose was the second-fastest early season mile on the record and Dixon's 4:11.4 was plenty fast for the Boston track . . . And how about Georgetown's Hugh Short equaling the world record and busting a track record in two 600-yard starts? . . . When he runs a race it's sweet and short.

* * *

Most colleges say they're going to try to have football next fall, Army or no Army, but what would you give for Clark Shaughnessy's $15,000 (yes, that's the right figure) contract at Pitt? . . . To save baggage space, National League clubs won't carry any baseballs on road trips next summer. The home clubs will supply them. Why not bats and uniforms, too? . . . Lou Rymkus, Notre Dame tackle, carries a full program of 18 hours a week in classrooms, put in three hours weekly practice teaching in a South Bend high school, and works nine hours a night in a defense plant . . . Nornay Saddler, the famous show dog, has contributed $10,000 of his earnings to "Dogs for Defense."

* * *

Jimmy Hodgson wrote in the Salt Lake Tribune: "Branch Rickey, upon inspecting the Dodgers' new spring training camp at Bear Mountain, N. Y., reported 'Sighted outfield, sank in same.'"

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Final nine-hole 30 gave Chick Harbert fourth-round 65 and tie with Ben Hogan at 272 in Texas open gold tourney at San Antonio.

Three Years Ago

With season still two months off, Gus Suhr was only unsigned member of Philadelphia Phils baseball club.

Five Years Ago

British Lawn Tennis Association endorsed Germany's proposal to make Davis cup play a biennial competition but U. S. L. T. A. opposed it as "untimely."

Johnny Doolittle, son of Maj. Gen. Jimmie Doolittle, is a plebe at West Point and has just made the varsity boxing team . . . While his son Allen is flying a P-40 in Africa, Lieut. Commander Mal Elward, former Purdue grid coach, is directing physical training at the Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station . . . Nine of the 10 teams competing in the Spantanburg, S. C., City Basketball League represent various outfits at Camp Croft . . . Navy Lieut. Eddie Gignac, 1940 national ski jumping champion at Middlebury College, earned a citation for bravery when he downed a Jap bomber near New Guinea then brought his own plane to a successful forced landing although he was wounded.

Week-End Sports Briefs

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Tommy Carey, utility infielder for the Boston Red Sox, has just received his 1943 contract with the Sox, but he expects to play ball with Uncle Sam for the duration.

In the same mail he received a notice from his draft board that he had been reclassified 1-A and an order to report for physical examination Feb. 23.

* * *

ST. LOUIS (AP)—George H. Sisler, recently named chief scout of the Brooklyn Dodgers, probably will be retained as commissioner by directors of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress, President Ray Dumont said. Sisler's present contract expires May 1.

* * *

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Anthony Callipare, Rochester, and Laverne Dahm of Cleveland shared honors at the Great Lakes speed skating championships by winning respectively the senior men's and women's all-events titles.

Callipare won the 440, finished second in the 220 and half-mile and third in the mile for 80 points. Ed Olsen, Cleveland, took first in the half-mile and mile to place second with 60 points.

Miss Dahm won the 220 and 440, but lost the 880 to Betty Klein of Buffalo.

* * *

CLEVELAND (AP)—Three more Cleveland Indians have signed 1943 contracts, the club announced. They are Vernon Freiburger, first baseman, who was on option with Cedar Rapids last season, catcher George Susce and Joe Heving, veteran hurler.

* * *

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Two nationally-ranked players breezed through opening round matches Sunday to send Miami's midwinter tennis tournament off to a flying start. A third star, American women's champion Pauline Betz of Rollins College, had an unopposed path to the quarter-finals and will make her first appearance next weekend.

Francisco "Pancho" Segura of Ecuador and the University of Miami sharpened up his two-fisted forehand shots while out-classing Paul Eakin of Miami, 6—1, 6—0. Equally one-sided was the victory scored by Doris Hart of Miami, the national girls' champion, over 18-year-old Edith Alice Goll of Miami.

* * *

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Alan Ford, Yale's sensational 19-year-old swimmer from Balbao, Canal Zone, lowered the world's record for the 100-yard freestyle Saturday night for the second time in two weeks, covering the distance in 50.6 seconds.

At the same time, by swimming the first leg, he helped the Yale 400-yard freestyle relay team to set a world record of 3:26.2.

* * *

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—A well-balanced team from the University of New Hampshire took the Intercollegiate Ski Union senior division title from Dartmouth College, which had been champions since the meet was organized in 1935.

The New Hampshire skiers walked off with five firsts and a second in the teams scores, while individual honors went to Dartmouth's Captain Mo Distin, who won four of the six events and placed second in the other two.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Connie Mack of the Athletics announced that outfielders Elmer Valo, Felix Mackiewicz, James Tyack and John Welaj have signed contracts for 1943. Valo was a regular last year.

Only two Athletic outfielders, Bob Johnson and Jojo White, are still unsigned.

* * *

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark baseball club announced the purchase of Joe Dwyer, veteran outfielder, from Binghamton of the Eastern League.

* * *

FORT WORTH (AP)—The outright sale of Merv Connors by the Fort Worth Texas League ball club to Milwaukee of the American Association was announced by Rogers Hornsby, general manager of the Cats.

Minor Loops Fast Fading From Scene

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Only 14 of the 31 minor baseball leagues that started the 1942 season remain in the picture for the coming season and at least five of the survivors are in the doubtful class.

Attributing their reasons to various specific conditions, but with the war as the underlying cause, a trio of circuits voted to suspend operations for the duration yesterday. In addition, the Texas League couldn't make up its mind and decided to wait until Feb. 24 for a definite verdict.

Northern Out

At Minneapolis, the club owners of the class C Northern League first debated cutting to eight clubs before deciding to drop out altogether. At Pocatello, Idaho, despite a fat sinking fund, the Pioneer agreed to disband for the duration. It also is a class C loop.

The Three-I League, class B and one of the nation's oldest, reached the same conclusion at Chicago. Johnny Mostil, manager of the Waterloo, Iowa, entry, explained afterward that "I had 17 players on my roster at the end of the 1942 season, now I have only two."

Along with the Texas League, the Canadian-American circuit ran into a snag over the week end and could not reach a definite decision. Feb. 22 was set as the date for another meeting.

Five of 17

Five of the 17 circuits which have suspended since the start of the 1942 season failed to finish the campaigns of last year. During the winter 12 others decided they were not strong enough to battle the shortage of talent, travel handicaps and the rationing of gasoline.

Baseball men thought all along that at least 10 minor leagues would start the 1943 programs unless the sport was wiped out by a government edict. In 1918, during World War I, only the International League of all the minors was able to complete its schedule.

The various club owners in the suspended leagues have until Feb. 25 to dispose of their players by selling them and placing their names on the retired or service lists to avoid having them declared free agents.

Gottselig Stars As Black Hawks Defeat Boston

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Boston	22	14	6	50	161	142
Detroit	18	10	10	46	126	94
Toronto	18	15	6	42	168	124
Chicago	14	13	11	39	128	128
Montreal	14	17	8	36	134	153
New York	7	24	7	21	115	191

Results Feb. 13

Montreal 5, Detroit 2.
Toronto 3, Chicago 2.

Results Feb. 14

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 2, Montreal 1.
New York 4, Toronto 4 (tie).

By the Associated Press

Johnny Gottselig, who thought he had played his last National League Hockey three years ago, donned the pads and skates again last night and brought the Chicago Black Hawks a 3 to 2 triumph over the leading Boston Bruins.

Gottselig, one of the best stick-handlers of hockey's modern era, inserted himself into the Hawk lineup as a defenseman and his play-making enabled rookie Wing Johnson to push home a pair of tallies in the third period.

The Chicago victory kept the fourth-place Hawks three points ahead of the Montreal Canadiens, who lost to Detroit, and brought the Bruins to within two games of the advancing Wings. In the night's other game, the New York Rangers wiped out a 4 to 0 Toronto lead and gained a 4-all deadlock.

Since "retiring" from the big time three years ago Gottselig has coached the Kansas City Americans of the American Association for two seasons and developed many of the present Hawks regulars. When the Association folded this season because of the war, he returned to Chicago as coach.

Then when Aud Tuten, one of his Kansas City graduates and a Hawk defenseman, enlisted in the Marines last week, Gottselig hauled out his ice-finesse and returned to the wars.

Greenberg Boosts Basketball Game As a Conditioner

WACO, Texas, Feb. 15 (AP)—Another ancient theory of the sports world soon will be a war casualty, if Lieut. Hank Greenberg has anything to say about it.

For many years the staid men of baseball have cautioned baseball players about basketball. Some managers have forbidden their teams to try the court game.

But Greenberg, former major league baseball player, finds basketball of immeasurable value. He said in a letter to the Waco Army Flying School that "Men participating are generally better conditioned than any other group."

Graham Re-elected

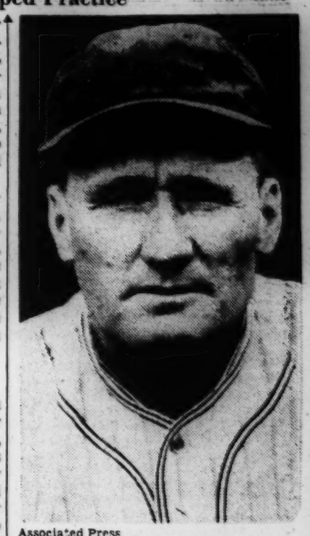
LOS ANGELES (AP) — Charles Graham, President of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League, was re-elected President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Players, the game's benefit organization.

Dave Luckman, brother of Sid, has postponed his football career by enlisting in the Army. He starred at Erasmus High, Brooklyn.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

They Stopped Practice



Associated Press
Walter Johnson

Nobody appreciates a great athlete any better than an athlete. Whether it be football, basketball, hockey, track or—as in this case—baseball, the true artist is an even more attractive picture to the men who play with and against him, than he is to the customers who cheer him from the grandstand and bleachers.

The reason, of course, is obvious. The average ball player, called upon to hit the same pitchers or throw past the same batters, knows from personal experience what the super-star is up against—knows how good he has to be to keep his statistics in the stratosphere day after day, through the heat of the summer.

Interrupt Drills

That is why, in seasons past, you have seen players pause in their warm-ups in front of the dugout, to watch some fellow taking his swings at the batting cage; why other boys at the cage have paused in their swings to watch another loosen his arm on the warm-up mound. It took a super-ball player to interrupt the pre-game drills of the others, because in baseball—as in any profession you care to name—it isn't easy for one to admit that another has something on him. Every man likes to think that he is as good, or better, than his mates and rivals. Confidence, they call it.

But there were a few who could halt warm-ups. Babe Ruth, for one. When the Bambino stepped to the batting cage, swinging his heavy lumber, everyone in the park from the rival manager to the bat boys stood and gazed with eager eyes—the ball players, hoping to pick up some trick or move which might make them better hitters, and the fans, always looking for new thrills.

Babe and Ted

They watched the Babe because he could hit a ball harder and higher and farther than any man who ever swung a bat, and because, while doing it, he was the picture of perfect rhythm—perfect co-ordination of eyes and bludgeon.

Ted Williams was another. Lanky, fidgety and totally unlike Ruth in his mannerisms in the batter's box, Teddy nevertheless came as close to the Babe's consistent power as any modern. With steel wrists and amazingly keen eyes, the Red Sox kid must have shattered the confidence of many a young rival pitcher as he pumped balls into distant bleachers in practice.

The Babe and Ted had perfect pictures because, while they were putting on these shows in practice, other ball players knew that they were apt to do it all over again in the game.

Johnson Could

Walter Johnson was the sort of pitcher who could stop practice—in fact, stop it as consistently as he stopped enemy rallies. Big Train was a symphony in motion. The oft used expression: "He poured the ball plateward," applied to Johnson as it did to no other hurler. Every ball left his right hand with the same easy delivery, with never a snap or hitch. Long after he had ended his active career in the American League, Walter could freeze ball players in their tracks merely by throwing batting practice.

Other moderns drew the eyes of mates and rivals to a lesser degree. The boys liked to follow Jimmie Foxx's powerhouse smashes over the high barrier at Fenway Park. They always got a smile out of Pepper Martin when, after his final practice swing, he would pound his bat into the ground and set sail around the bases, throwing off a spray of sod behind him. They liked, also, to listen to the pop of Bob Feller's fast ball as it drilled into a catcher's mit; and to watch that old Pittsburgh master, Paul Waner, kick up the chalk as he aimed drives down the foul lines.

Harvard Upsets Favored Tigers In Eastern Race

Eastern Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	4	0	189	157	1.000
Dartmouth	5	1	315	228	.833
Princeton	3	1	156	133	.750
Columbia	2	3	227	246	.400
Cornell	2	3	218	199	.400
Harvard	1	4	192	235	.200
Yale	0	5	149	248	.000

Last Week's Results

Columbia 54, Harvard 43.
Princeton 41, Yale 33.
Pennsylvania 58, Columbia 55.
Dartmouth 47, Cornell 39.
Harvard 36, Princeton 32.

This Week's Card

Princeton at Columbia Tuesday; Penn at Yale, Dartmouth at Harvard, Wednesday; Cornell at Princeton, Friday; Cornell at Penn., and Columbia at Harvard, Saturday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Harvard is back at its old trick of monitoring the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race, but it is likely that the 1943 loop championship will be determined in the Dartmouth-Pennsylvania series.

The Crimson, seldom up among the leaders the past few years, has acquired a reputation of upsetting would-be champions and Saturday night gave a good demonstration in spilling Princeton, 36 to 32.

It was the first setback of the league season for the Tigers and they tumbled all the way to third, with Pennsylvania taking over undisputed first place with four consecutive triumphs and the Hanover Indians, titleholders the past five years, climbing to second.

Although there are six games this week and the pace continues unabated next week, much of the league's attention already is centered on the first of the Quaker-Indian home-and-home series which opens at Philadelphia on Feb. 27. The replay is booked for Hanover on March 10.

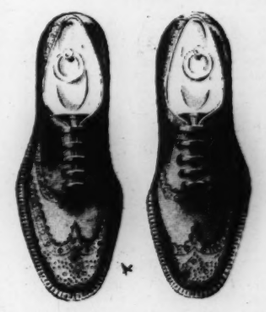
It still is the big three of Jim Olsen, Bob Myers and George Munroe that carries Dartmouth across the rough spots.

Celtics Break Up

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—The original Celtics, cut-ups of the basketball court who've won more games than Manager Tommy Humphrey's can remember, have disbanded for the duration, after 25 years of play.

"Store for Men"

Goodyear Welted Shoes - - - $5



Here's a pair of shoes that will give you a lot of wear and comfort now that you're depending more on footwork to get you places! Many others in Simpson's wide selection—all offering sound workmanship and styling, outstanding value!

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	5	57	57	57	— ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	20	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
Adams-Millis ¼g	3	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Addressograph (1)	4	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	33	41¾	40¾	40⅞	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau	17	4⅜	4	4	
Alb&Susq (7½) †	10	87½	87½	87½	+2½
Alleghany Corp	10	1	1⅛	1	
Alleghany pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	15	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
Alleghany pr pf	3	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ½
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	40	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ½
Allen Indust (¾e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6a	1	149¾	149	149	—1
Allied Mills (1e)	2	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.15g)	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Allied St pf (5)	1	76	76	76	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	21	31⅜	30⅞	31	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	2	75	75	75	+1¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	4	26	25⅞	25⅞	
Am Airlines (1½e)	8	56½	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅜
Am Bank N (.10g)	13	12	11	12	+1
Am Bk N pf (3) †	10	48½	48⅛	48⅛	
Am Bosch (¼e)	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	18	35⅛	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅞
Am Cable & Rad	75	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Can (3)	6	82¾	80¾	82¾	+2¾
Am Can pf (7) †	10	175¼	75¼	175¼	— ¾
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	10	29¾	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 8.29g	13	64⅜	64¼	64⅝	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Am Ch & Cab (2)	5	21¾	21½	21	
Am Colortype .40e	2	7½	7½	7¼	+ ¼
Am Crystal S 2½e	7	17½	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	30	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅜
Am Distill ª	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Am Encaustic Til	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
Am Export L (2)	5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¾
Am & For Power	37	3	2¾	2⅞	
Am&FP S6pf ¾k	5	45	44½	44½	—1
Am&FP S7pf 7¾k	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	15	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅜
Am Hawaii SS (3)	8	34	34	34	
Am Hide&Leather	42	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
Am Home P (2.40)	1	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
Am Ice	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Am International	23	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Am Locomotive	27	9¼	9	9⅜	+ ¼
Am Loco pf (7e)	2	83½	83½	83½	— ½
Am M&Fdy (2.20)	10	14	13¾	13¾	
Am M & Met ½e	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	5	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
Am Mf 6% pf 6 †	10	120	120	120	
Am News 1.80 †	4	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	163	2½	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	15	25⅜	24¼	25	+ ⅝
Am P & L $5 pf	43	21⅜	21	21	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .15g	82	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Am Roll Mill .20g	58	12	11¾	11¾	
Am R M pf 4½ †	360	62½	62	62½	+ ½
Am Safety Raz ¾e	4	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	3	29⅞	2¹⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	30	40⅜	40	40⅜	
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	60	149	149	149	+1½
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	6	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	28	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
Am Stores ½g	5	13½	12⅞	13	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
Am Sum Tob (2e)	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
Am Tel&Tel (9)	26	135½	134¾	135½	+ ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	9	53	52½	52¾	
Am Tob B (3a)	7	53	52½	52⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	120	139⅞	139½	139⅞	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (½g)	12	34¾	34½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	218	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	61½	61¼	61¼	— ¼
Am Woolen	28	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
Am Wool pf (8e)	4	63¾	61¾	63¾	+2¾
Am Zinc L & S	40	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
Anaconda (2½e)	74	27½	27	27¾	+ ¼
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	1	19	19	19	+ ½
Andes Copper (1)	2	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1½e †	50	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
A P W Paper	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	37¾	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Armour Illinois	42	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	3	53¾	53	53¾	+ ¾
Armstrong Ck ¼g	2	34¾	34½	34¾	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	11	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	77	77	77	— ½
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	50	102	102	102	
Atch T&SF (1½g)	33	47¼	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	73½	73¼	73¼	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	16	28⅜	27½	27⅞	+ ½
Atl G&W Indies 3e	5	26½	26	26¼	+1¼
Atlas Corp (¾g)	22	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Atls Powd (3g)	2	65¼	65	65¼	+1¾
Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
Aviation Co (¼e)	271	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

B

Baldwin Loco pf (1e)	59	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	48	4⅛	4	4	
Bangor & Ar	20	7	7	7	
Barber Asphalt	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Barker Bros (½e)	3	8	7½	8	+ ½
Barker pf 2¾ †	20	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	16	14½	14¼	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	19	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
Bavuk Cigar (1½)	2	25	25	25	— ¼
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¾
Beech-Nut Pk(4a)	1	101	101	101	+1
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	10	10	10	
Bell Airc (2e)	18	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	26	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
Benef Ind L 1½e	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	3	7	10³⅛	10³⅛	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Beth Steel (1½g)	40	60³⅛	59½	59½	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	7	115¼	114⅞	115¼	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	4	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
Black & Deck 1.60	3	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	31	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Bliss & Lau 1½e	2	16½	16½	16½	
Boeing Airp (1e)	44	17	16⅞	16⅜	+ ½
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	4	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	12	24⅛	24	24	
Borg Warner 1.60	8	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Brew Cp Am (2)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Brass 1	45	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	15	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Bristol-Myers .40g	2	40	40	40	+ ¼
Bklyn & Qu Trans	13	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	26	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	2	37	37	37	+ ⅞
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	11	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	20	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Bucy-E 7%pf 7 †	40	106³⅛	106½	106½	— ½
Budd Mfg	41	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	80	86	84⅜	85	+1
Budd Wheel (1e)	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Bullard Co (2½e)	12	22¾	22	22⅝	+ ¾
Bulova Watch (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Burling Mills .35g	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Burr Add M (.60)	24	10³⅛	10³⅛	10³⅛	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	80	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ½
Bush TB pf2¼e †	20	28½	28	28½	+ ½
Butler Bros (.15g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Butte C&Z (1¼e)	19	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	16	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k †	20	7½	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
Byron Jack (¼g)	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜

C

Calif Pack (1½)	9	25½	25	25	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	280	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+1⅛
Calumet&Hec (1)	15	7½	7⅜	7½	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	6	17¾	17	17¾	
Can Dr G A (.60)	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
Can Sou Ry (3) †	30	32	32	32	+ ½
Can Pacific	57	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Capital Adm A	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Carc C&O (5) †	50	91	91	91	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl 2½e	2	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
Caterpil Tract (2)	9	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¾
Celanese Corp (2)	16	29½	29	29	— ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5 †(6)		96¾	96	96	— ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	110	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	121	121	121	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½2)	20	10³⅛	10⅝	10³⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	50	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	19⅜	19¼	19³⅛	— ⅛
Cent Foundry 10e	34	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½†	10	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅜
Cent RR NJ	8	5⅜	5³⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Cent Viol Sug2½e	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †94		40¼	39¼	40¼	+1¼
Champ P&F 3½g	1	19½	19½	19½	
Champ P&F pf 6 †	9	101	101	101	
Checker Cab	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3a)	28	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 794,390
1943 volume to date 28,517,796
1942 volume to date 17,074,045

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill A .59g	15	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Chi Great West	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼e	10	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	8	9	8¾	9	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	25	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi R I 7%pf	15	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Childs Co	9	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	44	74¾	73¾	73¾	
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
City I&F pf 6½ †	20	•10	101	101	+1⅜
City Investing †	10	28½	28¼	28½	+ 1½
Clark Equip (3)	10	37¾	36	37¼	+2¼
Clev E Ill pf 4½ †	10	112¾	112¼	112¼	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	13	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
Cluett Peab 2¼e	4	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¼
Colgate-P-P ½a	57	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅜
Collins & Aik	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
Col & South †	60	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Col & Sou 1pf	620	5	5	5	
Col & Sou 2pf †	40	4	4	4	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	14	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Colum Br A (.30g)	3	18¾	18	18	— ⅜
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	18	18	18	
Colum G & El	489	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ¼
Col G&E 6%pf 6	7	51¾	51⅜	51½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (½2e)	27	12	11½	11½	+ ½
Col Pict pf (2¾4)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅝
Colum Carbon (4)	2	87½	87	87½	+ 1½
Coml Credit (3)	4	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	18	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Coml Solvents .60e	49	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	999	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Comw & Sou pf	28	42¼	41⅜	42	+ ⅝
Com'wlth Ed .35g	29	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4	4	4	
Congol-Nairn (1a)	6	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
Consol Aircraft	21	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
Con C pr pf 6½ †	10	100	100	100	+1
Consol Cigar 1¾e	7	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
Cons Copperm .45e	48	5⅜	5¼	5½	
Cons Edison (1.60)	121	18½	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	97	96¾	96¾	— ¾
Consol Film Ind	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film In pf 1e	8	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½2)	210	9	8⅜	7⅞	+ ½
Consolodation Coal	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Consolodation Cl pf	1	43	43	43	+1
Consum Pwr 4½2 †	50	97	97	97	+ ½
Container Corp ¼g	14	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅞
Cont Baking ½g	26	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	101	101	101	Feb13
Cont Can (¾g)	21	33¼	32½	32⅞	+ ⅞
Cont Diam F .65e	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Cont Motors (.55e)	131	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	48	29¾	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Steel (2e)	3	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	24	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40 †	150	40	39¾	40	+ ¾
Corn Prodcts 2.60	1	58⅞	58½	58½	+ ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	178½	178½	178½	+1
Coty Inc (¼4e)	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Coty International	35	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Crane Co (1e)	48	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
Crane cv pf 5	†240	99¼	98½	99	
Cream of Wh ⅜g	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Crosley Corp ½e	1	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½e	7	23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
Crown Zellerb (1)	1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	25	35½	34½	24½	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	77	77	77	+1¼
Cuba RR pf	†53	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	1	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	76	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	6	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	193	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	8	24	23⅞	24	
Cutler-Ham 1¾ae	2	20	19⅞	30	+ ⅛

D

Daviso Ch .60e	25	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
Decca Records .60a	4	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	37	31½	30⅞	31	+ ¼
Deere pf 1.40	61	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Deisel-W-G 1½e	7	15	15	15	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	14	10½	10¼	10³⅛	— ¼
Del Lack & West	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Den & R G W pf	7	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅜
Detroit Edis .30g	20	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†250	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
Diamond M 1½	3	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor (1e)	12	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	4	24¼	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (½2e)	2	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	20	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Doehler Die Cast 2	8	24	24	24	— ¼
Dome Min (h.40g)	18	17½	17	17	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	135	135	135	
Douglas Airc (5e)	13	62½	61½	62	+ ½
Dresser Mfg (1¼2e)	7	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ½
Dunhill Internat	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 4¼4e	11	146¾	146¼	146¼	+ ¼
du Pont pf (4½2)	3	126¾	126¾	126¾	

E

Eastern Air Lines	5	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅝
Eastern Roll Mill	9	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	4	154	153¾	154	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Edis Bro Strs .80a	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
El Auto-Lite 2¼4e	26	33½	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	9	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
El Power & Lt	158	4	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	21	37⅞	37	37¾	+1⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	3	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	83	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	2	64	64	64	—1
Eng PS2S6 pf 6 †	20	71	71	71	
Equit Office Bldg	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie Railroad (1e)	5	5⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Eric Railroad ct 1e	38	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	12	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Evans Products	7	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	11	25¾	24¾	25½	+ ⅜
Exchange Buffet	22	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛

F

Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	35¾	35	35½	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	7	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾4e	13	11½	11	11	
Fed Mining&Sm 4	5	24¼	24½	24½	+ ⅜
Fed Mogul (1)	2	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Fed Mot Truck .40	15	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
Fed D Strs .45g	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	5	14	14	14	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	9	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜g	8	27½	27½	27¼	
Flinkote (¾g)	14	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Florsh Shoe A (2)	1	22	22	22	
Follansbee Stl	16	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ¼
Follans Stl pf †	90	34¾	34½	34½	
Food Fair Stores 1	2	10³⅛	10¼	10³⅛	
Food Mach (1¾4)	3	41¾	41½	41½	
Foster Wheeler	11	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	30	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	•8	36¾	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	20½	20	20	

G

Gabriel Co .10g	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robt) (¼4e)	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	6	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Gamewell Co 3e †	11	21⅜	21	21	
Gar-Wood Ind ¼g	10	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	9	6⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	4	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Baking (.15g)	32	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8) †	10	138	138	138	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	2	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Cable	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Gen Cable A	18	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	41	78⅞	78¾	78⅞	+1⅜
Gen Elec (1.40)	86	35⅞	35⅜	35½	+ ½
Gen Foods (.40g)	8	37¾	37	37¼	+ ¼
Gen G&E A	67	2⅜	2	2	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	120	132	132	132	
Gen Motors ½g	72	48	47⅞	48	+ ¾
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	127½	127⅜	127½	+ ⅜
Gen Out Adv .20e	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	4	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¾
Gen Prec Eq (1)	39	16¾	16½	16½	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .30e	12	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 1¼e	14	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Gen Refract 1.20e	20	20	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅞
Gen SC pf 1⅜k †	18	66½	66	66¼	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (¼g)	8	12½	11½	12½	+1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	11	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	11	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ½
Gillette S R .45e	27	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros	16	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.30g)	9	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ½
Gobel (Adolf)	27	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	8	2⅜	2½	2½	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	43	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅝
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	89	88½	88½	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R ½g	21	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅝
Goth Hosiery ¼e	1	4¾	5¾	5¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	239	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
Granby C Min .60	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Grand Union	9	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Granite C Stl .35e	12	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 53-51	104.30	104.30	104.30
7 2½s 67-62	100.23	100.23	100.23

New York City Bonds

37 3s 80	104	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	79¾	79*	79½
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	71¼	71¼	71¼
21 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	64	64	64
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	105½	105½	105½
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	81⅞	81½	81½
5 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108½	108¼	108¾
46 Am T & T 3s 56	109¼	109¼	109¾
15 Am Tobacco 3s 62	103	102⅞	103
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67½	67½	67½
11 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6 AT&SF 4s 95	116½	116⅛	116½
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	97¼	97⅛	97¼
AT&SF aj 4s 95 st reg	92	92	92
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	112½	112½	112½
7 Atl & Birm 4s 33	35½	35¼	35¼
16 A C Line 1st 4s 52	88¾	88½	88¾
74 A C Line cit 4s 52	78¾	78	78½
45 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅜	65	65⅜
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	34⅞	34⅞
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30	30	30
34 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	63¾	63⅜	63¾
49 B&O 95 st A	37⅞	37¼	37½
42 B&O 95 st C	41½	40⅞	41¼
29 B&O 2000 st D	37¼	37	37⅛
27 B&O 96 st F	37¼	37	37¼
35 B&O cv 60 st	28½	28⅛	28⅜
44 B&O 4s 48	63	62¾	63
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
25 B&O S W 50 st	46¼	45⅝	46¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	66	66	66
6 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	103⅞	103¾	103¾
3 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130½	130½	130½
5 Beth Stl 2¾s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
19 Boston&Me 4½s 70	44¾	44½	44½
9 Boston&Me 4s 60	75¾	75½	75½
6 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	32	31½	31½
7 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	89	88½	89
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
21 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅜	38	38½
17 Bur C R&No 5s 34	15¼	15¼	15¼
11 Bush Term 5s 55	62¾	62	62
1 Bush Term 4s 52	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜
5 Bush T Build 5s 60	81⅜	81	81⅛
16 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	109	109	109
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 80	115½	115½	115½
1 Can Nat 5s269 Oct	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Can Pac 4s perp	76¾	76¾	76¾
10 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	50	49	50
1 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103½	103½
7 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	101	101	101
27 Ven of Ga 5s 59C	8	7¾	7¾
17 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
4 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	38	38	38
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	70½	70½	70½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74	74	74
21 Cen Pac 5s 60	59¾	59½	59½
44 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89⅜	89	89⅜
32 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	24½	24¼	24¼
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	22¾	22¼	22¾
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	96½	96¼	96½
12 C&O 3½s 96D	105	105	105
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
30 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19½	19¼	19½
19 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	77⅞	77¾	77⅞
100 CB&Q 4½s 77	71¾	71	71½
37 CB&Q gen 4s 58	92	91	91½
15 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	100½	100¼	100¼
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 reg	99½	99½	99½
13 Chi & E Ill inc 97	37¼	37⅛	37¼
7 Ch GtW inc 4½s 2038	42¾	42½	42¾
12 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	73	73	73
15 Chi I&L 5s 66	8	8	8
222 CMEP&Pac 5s 75	21⅞	21½	21¼
236 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6¼	6	6
6 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	47⅞	47½	47½
52 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47⅞	47½	47½
22 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞
13 Chi & NW 6½s 36	44	43½	43½
18 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26¼	25¾	25⅞
21 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	38¼	38	38⅛
66 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	5¾	5	5⅛
38 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	26	25½	25½
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25¾	25½	25½
42 Chi & NW 4s 87	38¼	37⅞	38⅛
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	38	38	38
52 Chi & NW 3½s 87	36	35½	35½
10 Chi&NW 3½s 87 Reg	34½	34½	34½
44 CRI & P 4½s 52A	25	24¾	24¾
22 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	7½	7¼	7½
37 CRI & P 4s 88	38¾	38⅜	38⅝
25 CRI&P 4s 88 Reg	36	35⅞	36
105 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	23	22⅞	22⅞
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	68½	68½	68½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108¾	109
30 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101	100⅞	101
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99¾	99¾	99¾
47 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98½	98½	98½
4 Childs Co 5s 57	41¼	41¼	41¼
16 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	36½	35⅞	36¼
13 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	51⅞	52
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	67½	67½	67½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	74	74	74
2 Clev Un Term 5s77C	70	70	70
25 Clev Un Term4½s77C	64	63¾	63¾
21 Col & So 4½s 80	29	29	29
32 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	96¾	96	96¾
91 Columbia G 5s 52 May	96¾	96	96¾
22 Columbia G 5s 1961	94	93⅞	94
1 ComMack Inc 69 ww	65½	65½	65½
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	35½	35½	35½
3 Consoln Coal 5s 60	94	94	94
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94½	94½	94½
5 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
7 Cuba RR 5s 52	40½	40½	40½
10 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	32	32	32
77 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅞	59⅜	59½
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	106	106	106
24 Den Rio Gr 4s 36	26	26	26
5 D&RG West 5s 55	6	6	6
25 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	5⅝	5½	5⅝
6 D&RG West 5s 78	22⅝	22½	22½
21 D Moin&Ft D 4s 35ct	8⅛	8	8⅛
5 Det Ed 3s 70	106	106	106
6 T EenV&G cn 5s 56	105	105	105
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	72¾	72½	72¾
64 Erie 4½s 2015	58¼	58	58
13 Erie 4s 95	94¾	94½	94¾
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	24¾	24¾	24¾
9 FondaJ&G2-4s82flr	7⅛	7	7⅛
17 FondaJ&G 2-4s 82 ct	7	6¾	7
4 Fancis Sug 6s 56	82	82	82
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
17 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	21½	21	21½
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	36¼	36¼	36¼
10 Goodrich 4½s 56	107	106⅞	107
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105½	105¼	105½
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	98	98	98
27 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
47 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	100¼	100	100¼
62 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81¼	80¾	80⅝
3 G Bal &2W2deb B	91¼	91	91¼
6 Gulf M & N 5s 50	91¼	91	91¼
7 Gulf M & N Oh inc 2015	58	57½	58
7 Houst'nOilTex 4s 54	104	103¾	104
34 Hudson Coal 5s62A	41½	41	41
61 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	52¾	52¼	52¼
66 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	25	25	25
1 Ill Belli Tel 2¾s 81	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	53½	53½	53½
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	51	51	51
32 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	59	59	59
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50½	50	50½
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅞	45½	45⅞
16 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
26 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	32	31⅜	31¾
12 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	31	30¾	31
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	48¾	46⅞	48
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	68	68	68
20 Int T&T 5s 55	71¾	71½	71½
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	23¾	23⅜	23⅝
2 Jounes&LaughSt3¼s61	96¼	96	96¼
42 KCP'S&xMem 4s 36	74¾	73¾	74¼
8 KCSouth 3s 50	64½	64⅛	64½
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87	86¾	86¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	81½	81½	81½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	69⅞	70	70
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	45½	46
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58½	58	58½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40	40	40
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36¼	36	36⅞
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅞	33¾	33¾
2 Liggett&M 5s 51	122¼	122½	122½
108 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	100¼	99⅞	100¼
66 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	100⅜	99¾	100⅜
5 Long Isl unif 4s 49	99½	99½	99½
8 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	84¼	84	84¼
1 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	104½	104½	104½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
4 Louis&N 4s 60B	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87¼	87⅛	87¼
8 Louis&N 3½s 50A	104¾	104½	104½
6 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 L&N 3s 80 St L	81	80⅞	81
1 Lou G&E 3½s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	49⅞	50
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
16 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63¼	63	63
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107½	107½
11 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	31	30⅞	30⅞
3 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	13	12½	13
1 M&St L rfg 5s 62	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 MSP&SS Mar 5½s 49	31⅜	31¼	31¼
9 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	19¼	19	19
19 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
59 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	46⅜	45½	46¼
45 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	24⅜	24½	24½
128 M-K-T 4½s 78	40¾	39½	40⅛
50 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜
34 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	39¼	39	39¼
46 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8	8	8
17 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	42¼	42	42
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	41½	41½	41½
74 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	42½	41⅞	41⅞
32 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	42	42	42
47 Mo Pac 5s 80H	42¾	42	42
14 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	42¼	42	42¼
43 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13½	13⅛	13¼
4 Mon WPa PubSv 6s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106	106	106
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38⅝	38	38⅝
15 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34⅛	34⅛
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
19 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	72	71⅞	71⅞
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	106	106
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
10 N Eng RR 5s 45	74½	74½	74½
2 NewEngTGT 5s 52	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
2 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	123½	123½	123½
5 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	81	81	81
1 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	107	107	107
18 N Orl Term 4s 53	88	87	88
15 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	56	55¾	55¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	46¼	46¼	46¼
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	55	55	55
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56	55¾	56
87 NYC 4½s 2013A	51⅞	51½	51⅝
49 NYC cn 4s 98	54¾	54½	54¾
19 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
34 NYC cv 3¼s 52	73⅜	73	73
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	57	57	57
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
2 NY Cho&St L 6s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68	67⅞	67¾
5 NYConnect 3½s 65	102	102	102
8 NY Dock Co 4s 51	70¼	69⅞	69⅞
2 NY GEI H&P 4s 49	112¾	112¾	112¾
8 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	63¾	63¼	63¾
139 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42	41¼	41½
11 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	63½	63	63½
23 NYNH&H 4½s '67	40⅛	39¾	39¾
7 NYNH&H 4s '47	36⅜	36	36
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	36½	36½	36½
14 NYNH&H 4s '56	36¾	36½	36½
11 NYNH&H 3½s '47	34⅝	34½	34½
6 NYNH&H 3½s '54	34½	34½	34½
11 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9	9	9
11 NY O & W g n 4s '55	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
5 NY S&W gen 5s '40	12	12	12
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	86¾	86¾	86¾
54 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	11¼	10¾	11
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
24 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	34	33¾	33¾
2 Norf Sou 4½s '98	74½	74¼	74½
81 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	67¼	67½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57¼	57	57¼
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
23 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¼	52¾	53
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	79½	79	79¼
2 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	75	75	75
52 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
2 OgdenLCha 4s '48	13	13	13
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 OklahomaG&E3⅜s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
110	110	110	
5 Pac G & E 3⅜s 61	111½	111¼	111¼
1 Pac G & E 4s 64	112	112	112
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
6 Para Pict 4s 56	103	103	103
10 Pen Co 4s 63	103¼	103½	103¾
3 Pen P & L 4½s 74	102⅜	102¾	102¾
14 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108	108	108
9 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110*	109½	110½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105	104⅞	105
73 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	91⅞	92
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99½	99½	99½
7 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	99¾	99½	99½
1 Pen RR 4s 43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
16 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92⅞	92½	92¾
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	95	95	95
11 Peoria & East 4s 60	48	47¾	47¾
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	8¼	8	8¼
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	79¼	79	79
15 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¾	62½	62½
12 Pere Marq 4s 56	71	71	71
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	102	102	102
7 Phila Co 4¼s 61	100⅞	100¼	100¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9½	9¾
22 Philip Morris 3s 62	105	105	105
10 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5¾	5¼	5¼
33 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	109¼	108½	109
10 PCC & SL 5s 70A	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103¾	103¼	103¼
13 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
26 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97½	97¼*	97½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	105	105	105
11 Readg 4½s 97 B	82	82	82
6 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102	102
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102⅛	102⅛
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	65½	65½	65½
85 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	34	33½	33⅞
11 RI Ark & L 4½s 34	25	24⅝	24⅝
29 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	82⅞	82¾	82¾
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	11¼	11	11
25 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	46	46	46
151 St L S F 5s 50 B	26⅜	26⅛	26½
14 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	26	26	26
358 St L S F 4½s 78	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
16 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	25¾	25¼	25½
205 St L S F 4s 50 A	24¼	23⅞	24
5 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	23½	23½	23½
3 St L SW rfg 5s 90	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4 St L SW 1st 4s 89	89¼	89⅛	89⅛
10 Schenley Dist 4s 52	105¼	105⅛	105¼
66 Seab A L cn 6s 45	16¾	16½	16½
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
3 Sea A L aj 5s 49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8 Sea A L 4s 50 st	33	33	33
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
22 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	16¼	16	16¼
13 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	43	43	43
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	104	104	104
41 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56½	56	56¼
93 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54¾	54¼	54½
62 So Pac 4½s 69	55½	55⅛	55¼
61 So Pac rfg 4s 55	80¼	79½	79⅝
20 So Pac 4s 49	80¼	80	80
269 So Pac 3¾s 46	96½	96	96
105 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57¼	57	57
14 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	91	90⅝	91
5 South Ry 6½s 56	94¼	94	94⅛
7 South Ry gen 4s 56	90	90	90
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	97¾	97½	97½
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	86½	86½	86½
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
5 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	44	44	44
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105½	105¼	105½
6 Studebaker cv 5s 45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 T C I & RR 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
3 Texark&FtSm3½s 50	90	90	90
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
9 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70½	70½	70½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	70½	70¼	70½
17 Third Ave a 5s 60	26¼	25¾	25¾
5 Third Ave 4s 60	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
358 St L S F 4½s 78	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
16 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	25¾	25¼	25½
205 St L S F 4s 50 A	24¼	23⅞	24
5 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	23½	23½	23½
3 St L SW rfg 5s 90	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4 St L SW 1st 4s 89	89¼	89⅛	89⅛
10 Schenley Dist 4s 52	105¼	105⅛	105¼
66 Seab A L cn 6s 45	16¾	16½	16½
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
3 Sea A L aj 5s 49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8 Sea A L 4s 50 st	33	33	33
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
22 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	16¼	16	16¼
13 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	43	43	43
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	104	104	104
41 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56½	56	56¼
93 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54¾	54¼	54½
62 So Pac 4½s 69	55½	55⅛	55¼
61 So Pac rfg 4s 55	80¼	79½	79⅝
20 So Pac 4s 49	80¼	80	80
269 So Pac 3¾s 46	96½	96	96
105 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57¼	57	57
14 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	91	90⅝	91
5 South Ry 6½s 56	94¼	94	94⅛
7 South Ry gen 4s 56	90	90	90
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	97¾	97½	97½
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	86½	86½	86½
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
5 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	44	44	44
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105½	105¼	105½
6 Studebaker cv 5s 45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 T C I & RR 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
3 Texark&FtSm3½s 50	90	90	90
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
9 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70½	70½	70½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	70½	70¼	70½
17 Third Ave a 5s 60	26¼	25¾	25¾
5 Third Ave 4s 60	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
25 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	96½	96¼	96½
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	98⅞	98¾	98¾
1 U S Steel 2.20s 50	101	101	101
2 U S Steel 2.35s 52	101¼	101½	101¾
2 U S Steel 2.40s 52	101¼	101¾	101¾
3 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	95	95	95
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
11 Utah P & L 5s 44	98⅞	98¾	98¾
29 Wabash 4½s 91	39⅛	38¾	39⅛
26 Wabash 4s 81	49	48⅝	48⅝
1 Wabash 4s 71	86½	86½	86½
11 Walwrth 5s 55	92	92	92
16 Warner Bros 6s 48	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Darren Ry 3½s 2000	33½	33½	33½
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	111¾	111¾	111¾
44 West Shore 4s 2361	50½	49¼	50½
7 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46½	46⅛	46⅛
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	98¼	98¼	98¼
32 Westn Md 4s 52	92⅞	92¼	93¼
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	40	40	40
26 Western Un 5s 51	93¼	91¾	92¼
24 Western Un 5s 60	88	87¾	88
17 Western Un 4½s 50	92	91⅜	92
10 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101½	101½	101½
10 Wheel Steel 3½s 66	89	88¾	89
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	49¾	49½	49¾
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16¼	16¼	16¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	80	80	80
5 Australia 5s 55	88	88	88
5 Australia 5s 57	88

Future Ration Plans On Less Harsh Basis

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP)—The American public will be sold all future rationing plans without the use of "Commando tactics," Lou R. Maxon, newly-named deputy administrator in charge of information for the Office of Price Administration, said today as he prepared to leave for Washington.

Mr. Maxon, a Detroit advertising executive, has been drafted by Prentiss M. Brown, OPA director, to serve without pay.

"Mr. Brown and I are old northern Michigan neighbors," Mr. Maxon said. "We think alike and are in agreement both on the vital necessity of rationing and as to the general principles which should control the handling of the job.

"Mr. Brown is determined to bring order and common sense into rationing methods. He recognizes that rationing presents as great a problem to the people as to the Government and is confident that the public will support an honest share-and-share-alike administration. That's the way the job is going to be done."

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

INVESTORS or home owners—For sale, property constituting business blocks, apts., houses; located Salmon Falls, N. H., convenient Portsmouth Navy Yard. E. J. York, owner, 6 Locust St., Dover, N. H. G. Leroy Gowen, Agent.

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
in The Christian Science Monitor

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Brooklyn Hgts.)—Accessible all subways; 2 attractive, sunny rooms opposite bath; business girls. MA. 4-6577.

N. Y. C., 537 W. 121st St.—Outside, sunny, clean, water, heat, homelike. $5.50-$6.50; transportation. NETTLETON, CA. 8-8640.

N. Y. C., 514 West 114 (Apt. 4)—Attractive double, single studio next to bath. CA 8-1945 weekdays, 9 a. m.-4 p. m.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS—NASHUA, N. H. 269 Main St., Mrs. Richard Cook, Hostess. Free Parking Space.

ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Happy, congenial young lady desires single room in refined atmosphere; Allies' Inn vicinity preferred (kitchen privileges desirable though minor consideration). Call COlumbia 0356.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., MADISON AVE., 342 (Suite 909)—Refined, quiet office in professional woman's suite; suitable publicity, club secretary or N. Y. office for out-of-town concern; reasonable. MU. 2-0253.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

WANTED—Return load from Florida or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
78 Dartmouth Street, Boston. Com. 3388

HOMES TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Attractive and cheerful home near Columbia University to share with one or more persons. UN. 4-8106.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to work on Dairy Farm; Christian Scientist preferred. Reply to HAROLD C. COVELL, Jr., West Kingston, R. I.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER
Experienced bookkeeper who thoroughly understands all phases of bookkeeping and accounting; must be accurate at figures and a good penman; neatness and pleasing personality required; good opportunity for individual desiring to improve her present position. Reply in own handwriting, stating age and experience. Box K-25. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALES ORDER CLERK
Young lady experienced in handling customer's orders; good typist with some knowledge of stenography; excellent opportunity. Reply own handwriting stating age, experience and salary expected. Box K-26. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman for sales work in Boston retail store; some knowledge of photography desirable; interesting work; ex. oppor. Box K-27. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, Protestant, desires cleaning, daily, no laundry, no Sundays. Write Box J-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LET ME WRITE your letters, read to you, and mend your hose and undergarments (Protestant). Write Box S-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PERSONABLE woman, extensive contacts, experienced at selling for professionals; intending to reside Miami, seeks connection with established concern operating into or out of Florida. Perhaps railroad, manufacturer, exporter, civic group, or what have you? Box A-3, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT—Vassar graduate, 3½ years' business experience fact-finding and statistical research. Write Box A-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES

BONUS PRICES
for late model clean cars—no bickering or dickering. MY BEST PRICE FIRST. Homestead Motors, 1311 Boylston Street, Boston. Established 20 years. Com. 1150.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SACRIFICE NEW NATURAL Crown Russian Sables (four skins). MacKinstry, 7 East 58th St., N. Y. C. Telephone, PLaza 8-1831.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. Close-out Skinner's Crepe Slips $1.65. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

"Registered Seal Point Siamese cats. Excellent pets." Rockwood Cattery #923. Mrs. Herbert S. Edgecomb, Route #5A, Gardiner, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS

For 30 Years
"VERA" MARKERS (the original transparent) have given maximum service with the least possible wear on books. Pocket size $1.00. Special size $1.50. A sample for a stamp.
G. J. KORDULA
700 E. Capitol Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MUSIC

A New Song for Children
I'M NOT AFRAID OF THE DARKNESS
Send 50c (no stamps) Illustrated Copy
THE CHILDREN'S WONDER WORLD PUB. CO.
1713 N. Allen Ave., Pasadena, California

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H.—We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc.
J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34th ST.
OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK 4-4408

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

PIANOS—Uprights, grands or spinets; will pay top cash prices. RATNER'S PIANO STORE, 736 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. RE. 2499.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
415 Market St., Wilmington. Del.
Phone 7345

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

MORAINE
House of Beauty
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
3500 Connecticut Ave. WOodley 1066

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Broomley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth M. Kettler
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
632 G ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MABEL HARRELL
HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
5164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

UNITED MOTORS
Distributors
GENERATORS and STARTERS
REPAIRS and SERVICE
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
1716 14th Street N. W. NOrth 9300

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

J. S. WADLEIGH
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
American Fuel and Range Oils
MEMBER AHG DEALER ASSOCIATION
294 State Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rinz Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger!
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS, *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
88 Cross Avenue Tel. 2-3311

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

JEWELRY REPAIRING
Reliability—in this branch of the jewelry business, is essential. Our men are experts—and your orders will receive prompt, careful attention.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

New! For Early Spring
Lynbrook Dresses
$5.95—$8.95
Colorful new cottons and rayons in a grand assortment of styles and sizes for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

144A High Street Portland, Maine

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Royal Doulton Figurines
People of cultured taste always feel and appreciate the beauty and charm of a finely produced China figure.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

Give Your Suits a Good Build-Up
with our varied-mood blouses that make the most of every hour!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50 TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Kitchen Utensils, Household Supplies. Kyanize Paints, Varnishes, Enamels
New Hampshire Stores
INC.
372 Kelly St. 42 Massabesic St.

Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1261
given special attention
Stacke Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

BEAUTIFUL RINGS
for
Men, Women and Children
Your Dependable Jeweler
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Spring Is Coming
Refurnish that room or buy a
"COMFY" OCCASIONAL CHAIR
to Brighten Up Your Home
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Don't Miss Leavitt's
$ DOLLAR DAYS $
Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 18, 19, 20 . . . you're going to be treated to more honest-to-goodness bargains than you, or we, thought possible at a time like this.
LEAVITT'S

NASHUA

SPEARE'S 138-140 Main Street NASHUA, N. H.
Now Showing for Spring
NEW LADIES' SUITS
In Gabardines, Tweeds, etc. for Travel and at Home
Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
ISIDORE
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main Street Tel. 963

GABY'S
EXCLUSIVE SHOPPE
Millinery
85 West Pearl St. Nashua, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Gaspe 7610 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
New Shipment Yarns for Service Knitting
Gifts of All Kinds

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 9856

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
303 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

LYNCHBURG

Buy wisely at BIBEE'S
GROCERIES, MEATS, FRUITS
VEGETABLES

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and our wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Shop by Mail from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Write to Jean Janis, Personal Shopper

NEWPORT NEWS

TAILORED BLOUSES
$3.50
FIRST FLOOR
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX
FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
719 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
Advance Showing of
Attractive Coats, Suits and Dresses For Your Easter Outfit
101 W. Campbell Avenue Dial 6203

NATALIE SHOPPE
Welcomes You
Featuring
Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses
301 South Jefferson Street Dial 2-0678

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
SIDNEY'S
Ladies' Ready to Wear Accessories
Hats *Shoes*
501 Jefferson St. S. Dial 2-1021

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
Deluxe Laundry and Dry Cleaners
For Quality and Service
Dial 2-3133 2008 Williamson Road

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1013 FOURTH AVENUE

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel Millinery

MORGANTOWN

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
A Beauty Mart of the Highest Quality
Dial 9325 Established 1917
Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.

CC ASHTON
Complete Service Washing
Lubrication
Esso

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son.
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 Bank Street 2-4241

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

PICK UP TODAY
DELIVER TOMORROW
In our damp wash service everything picked up today is delivered tomorrow, sweet and clean, ready to be ironed at home. Try damp wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans. Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4459
Reference Imperial Bank

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued from previous page)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION STORES LIMITED

European Local Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W 14 Telephone Western 0181

LONDON, S. E.—FURNISHED flat with four rooms, nr. Penge East Station; rent £2 per week including electric light; Christian Scientist preferred. Miss Walpole, 26, Newlands Park, Sydenham.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

POST WANTED

DISABLED young barber seeks PARTNERSHIP POST in established high-class ladies' and gentlemen's hairdressing shop; state full particulars and terms; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-1719, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailors
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W 5 Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

PHONES F. WARREN & CO'S EUSTON 4245 etc.
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
Medalist for Permanent Waving

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had
It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON E. Wanstead

DOREEN SPEAR
Ladies' Hairdresser
29, High Street, Wanstead
'Phone Wanstead 3934

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN
For All Fashion and Household Requirements
Estab. 1841 One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO. LTD. Grafton St. Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
26, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN } DUBLIN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
Branches:
48, Highfield Road, Rathgar
24, Sandymount Green } Dublin
50, Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
86, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Wide World

Books for the Boys

Recent book campaigns have brought forth floods of volumes in response, but a soldier or sailor seeking an hour's diversion would hardly enjoy titles like "Walking for Pleasure," "The Art of Canoeing," or "The Life Span of a Clam." It's safe to assume that anything you wouldn't be interested in reading would have a similar lack of interest for servicemen. In the above picture, Jeff Donnell and Ann Savage of Hollywood are sorting out books like "Bees, Birds, and Buttercups" from local book donations.

Holiday Celebration

London

After the first World War a widow whose home, in the then Russian Provinces, had been uprooted, settled in a modest London suburb. She made new friends and gradually the memory of her bitter experiences faded with the passing of the years.

The second World War came, and again her home, through particularly severe enemy action, was broken up. After further bitter experiences she finally was able to move to a country village.

Being again separated from many of her friends and seeing her native country involved in another war, her heart felt particularly heavy at the approach of Christmas. "In order to divert my thoughts from myself," she wrote to a friend, "I decided to make some small gifts, needlework, for all the occupants in our home, four families with children. A fortnight before Christmas I began them, and on December 23 I distributed them. With Mrs. W.'s permission I invited the children and their mothers to appear in her kitchen. . . . It was a proper 'Round (the) Table Conference.' In the first row, closest to the table, stood the 5-9-year-olds, and in the second row were the grown-ups. I sat at the narrow side with the presents before me. . . . The boys got: bed-socks, silk crocheted ties, and colored 'Pyramid' handkerchiefs. The girls, 'old and young,' handkerchiefs with colored crocheted borders, needlework bags, hairbands of crocheted roses, and little fancy aprons. In the middle of the table I had placed a money-box, and making a little speech, I closed with the words: 'Now, everybody who is pleased with his, or her, present may express his thanks by remembering the blind, and may put some coppers in the box.' There was great excitement and much noise, and when we opened the box we found six shillings in it, which I sent away later. That was my Christmas celebration."

This self-forgetfulness did not remain unrewarded, for, as she wrote further: "My 'larder' (which friends know is a large wooden box in her room) is bursting now with good things, such as I have not seen for a long time: four new-laid eggs, oranges, apples, various slices of cake—and not to forget—some onions! All these things are from grateful mothers. From my nieces and my good friends large parcels arrived. Nobody had forgotten me."

On Testing Humor

Herb Shriner, radio clown, has a new method for testing gags. He dials a random number from the telephone book, explains who he is, and tells the joke. If he gets a laugh, the joke stays in the script. Once, however, Shriner was answered with dead silence. The person he called didn't speak English.

Limited to Women

A concentrated one-year course in petroleum geology, open to women only, starts this month at the University of Michigan.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes "Red Snow"?

Algae are the simplest forms of plant life. They also are extremely adaptable, being found to flourish under widely varying conditions. Some types of algae, for instance, may be found in hot springs, growing at temperatures as high as 167 degrees Fahrenheit. Other algae, on the other hand, are equipped to thrive in ice or snow, shunning temperatures above 39 degrees Fahrenheit. These latter varieties may be found covering large areas of the eternal snow fields of the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Carpathians, the Urals, the Andes, and the Sierra Nevadas, where they give the snow a rosy tint. They sometimes occur in such abundance as to splash the snow with crimson, and are the cause of so-called "red snow."

How Blanketing a Glacier Might Provide More Water for Irrigation?

Soviet engineers are experimenting with a plan to increase the supply of water for irrigation in Central Asia. The water for the crop land in that region comes from the melting of ice in a glacier in the near-by mountains. In an effort to increase the volume of water available for irrigation (and

A cake of ice with a black cover will melt much faster than one with a white cover.

thus to increase the yield of the cultivated land) the Russians are experimenting with a plan to cover part of the glacier with a thin layer of dark, dull-surfaced, heat-conducting material. Results so far obtained indicate that the use of such a blanket hastened the melting of the glacier ice as much as four times normal on bright sunny days, and doubled the rate of melting even on days that were gray and overcast.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Monitor Camera Club from John Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Snow Forms the Highlights on These Trees

Daily Quotation

There is but one failure, and that is, not to be true to the very best one knows. — CANON FARRAR

Home Dehydrators

Housewives may soon be "drying out" instead of canning fruits and vegetables in an inexpensive home dehydrator made of wood and heated with electricity.

In Lighter Vein

Seagoing Weather

It has rained so much during the last 12 weeks that the members of the next graduating class will be commissioned ensigns instead of second lieutenants.—Camp Davis (N. C.) Barrage.

Withholding Notwithstanding

Taxpayers big and taxpayers small
Soon must answer their country's call;
So let's pay-as-we-go
And not pay-on-what's-gone,
Or we'll borrow from Peter to reimburse Paul.

Misunderstood, of Course

A dignified Briton was taking home a pair of his wife's shoes which he had gotten from the shoemaker after they had been repaired. No box or paper was, of course, supplied, so he, slightly embarrassed, was carrying them loose. A man opposite him in the bus watched him closely and said as he got out, "Not going to let her gad about, eh, guv'nor?"—Manchester Guardian.

That Ten Degrees

Root crops, onions, and cabbage stored at 35 degrees Fahrenheit will keep twice as long as those stored at 45 degrees, it is claimed.

A Verse for Today . . .

The glôry of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the LORD *of hosts: and in this place will I give peace, saith the* LORD *of hosts.*—HAG. 2:9

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ambrosio, Gen. Vittorio (vēt-tô′-ryô äm-brô′-zyô)—New Italian Undersecretary of War and Chief of the Italian General Staff.

Djebel (alternate spelling for Jebel) **Bou Dabous** (jä′-bäl bōō′ dăb-bōōs′)—Strategic height in Tunisia.

Djebel (alternate spelling for Jebel) **Nefusa** (jä′-bäl nă-fōō′-să) — Series of ridges forming wide defensive ring around the region of Tripoli.

Dönitz, Vice-Admiral Karl (kärl dû′-nits) — Germany's new Naval Chief of Staff.

Inönü, Ismet (is′-mĕt′ ē-nû′-nü′)—President of Turkey.

Kaganovitch (alternate spelling for Kaganovich), **Lazar** (läz′-zĕr ka-gä′-nô-vyich)—Soviet industrialist, now serving as a member of the Military Council on the Caucasian front.

Noguès, Gen. Auguste (ô-güst′ nô′-gĕs′) — Governor-General of French Morocco.

Peyrouton, Marcel (mär-sĕl′ pā′-rōō′-tôn′)—New Governor-General of Algeria.

Rathedaung (rä′-tĕ-doung)—Japanese-occupied village in Burma.

Tristani, Gen. Pierre M. (pyär trēs′-tä′-nē′)—In charge of the training of Senegalese soldiers in Africa.

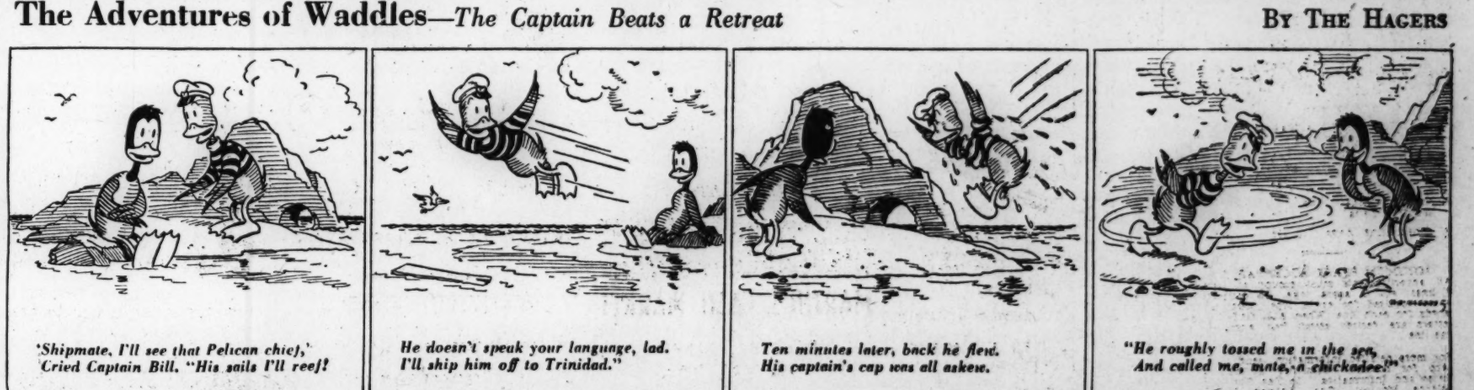
Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ʒ=zh in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

NEWS ITEM— PHILA.— U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE SCIENTISTS DISCOVER BOMBS CAN BE MADE FROM APPLES

SINCE THEY'RE MAKING BOMBS OUT OF APPLES, DON'T YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO MOVE OVER TO THE PEAR TREE?
MAYBE I'LL GET MY GLASS OF CIDER NOW
CIDER MILL
GUESS WE DIDN'T GET OUT IN TIME
I ALWAYS WANTED TO MEET A JAP WORM
SORRY THIS ONE DIDN'T GET OUT OF THE PIE STAGE TOJO
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Troubles of Tubby*

By Le Pelley


DID YOU HAVE A GOOD TIME SENDING VALENTINES?
WELL.... NOT VERY
I SENT VALENTINES TO SUSIE, POPPY AND DORIE LEE
WHY, THAT'S FINE !!
ER.. YES.. BUT I ACCIDENTALLY SENT SUSIES TO POPPY, POPPYS TO DORIE LEE — AND DORIE LEE'S TO SUSIE —
THE FIRST REPORTS HAVEN'T BEEN EXACTLY FAVORABLE..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Whoever Said That Knew What He Was Talking About*

By Rodgers

Wow! Did it snow last night! But by this afternoon the pavements had all been cleared, so the snow didnt bother me any—
Until I decided to take one of my favorite short cuts—
Whereupon—
I decided—
"There's something to that 'look before you leap' idea!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Beats a Retreat*

By The Hagers

'Shipmate, I'll see that Pelican chief,' Cried Captain Bill. "His sails I'll reef!
He doesn't speak your language, lad. I'll ship him off to Trinidad."
Ten minutes later, back he fled. His captain's cap was all askew.
"He roughly tossed me in the sea, And called me, mate, a chickadee."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rostov—and Points West

If the Nazis hoped for a breathing spell on the Eastern Front they have been sadly disappointed. With no sign of hesitation the Russians over the week end took Rostov, Krasnodar and Voroshilovgrad. In the last month they have pushed west at a pace which if continued will carry them to the Dnieper before the thaw bogs down large-scale action. They trapped one German army at Stalingrad, another west of Voronezh, another in the Caucasus, and appear on the verge of encircling another between Kharkov and the Sea of Azov.

This trapping and smashing of armies is more important than the fact that since November the Nazis have lost more territory in Russia than they won between June and November. The smashing of their 1941 line and the loss of strong points like Kursk, Belgorod and Voroshilovgrad exposes the Nazis to new dangers. The Red Army is almost daily capturing strategic rail centers and knifing through German communications. Should Kharkov fall the Russians would control the only direct north-south railway within 150 miles.

Indeed the situation has become so serious for the Germans that they must soon decide either to risk a complete collapse of their Russian front or draw heavily on their reserves and occupation forces in western Europe. It is now apparently less a question of whether the Nazis will be able to organize another great summer drive than of whether they can stop the total disintegration of their Eastern Front. In any case the smashing of their 1941 line should be the cue for Britain and America to strike in the West.

Berlin is trying desperately to soften up British and American opinion by reviving the old scare of Bolshevism. Conversely there is the propaganda which says that Moscow will make a deal with Berlin. Those who want to play Hitler's game can have it either way—that Russia will sweep over Germany or that she will not sweep over Germany. Those who know most about Russia do not believe she has either the purpose or the strength to Communize Europe. There is sound experience—especially in the final alignment in this war—for believing that Russia's geographical position and the feeling of her people against Germany and Japan will continue to make her a mighty counterweight to both ends of the Axis.

But even those who want to expect the worst of Russia—either as too energetic or too quiescent an ally—should not let their suspicions put any brake on a British-American drive in the West. For by their reasoning it would be well to have strong British-American forces at hand in either eventuality. But most of the peoples of the United Nations are not so suspicious. They see Russia doing a magnificent job of hurling back the common foe; they want to do their share, and they see that it is common sense to strike while Russia is keeping the iron hot.

Speech! Speech!

As good a guess as any on the question of Hitler's whereabouts is that he might be found at Berchtesgaden revising, revising, revising a speech in an effort to keep up with developments on the Russian front.

If ever the German people needed a speech by the Führer, they need it now. If ever they needed the assurance that an illusion of omniscient personal leadership seems to provide for them, this is the hour. The absence of Hitler from the public view, his silence, the uncertainty as to where he is, and even as to whether he is—this may well be as disquieting as the news from Russia.

Who is to tell the Germans they are an invincible people, if Hitler is not sure of it? Who else's intuitions can explain the debacle on the eastern front? Here is Hitler's opportunity to match the power of his words against those of the personal rival he so detests. Germany today is no nearer to defeat than was Britain after Dunkirk. But can Germans reach "their finest hour" in crisis? Germany is obviously suffering not so much a crisis in public morale as in leadership—a much more serious crisis for Germans than it could possibly be for men and women schooled in freedom.

The machine might roll on for months, of course, without Hitler at the controls. But what will infuse it with the power to be more than a machine, to surmount obstacles by a more-than-mechanical ability? If the Frankenstein can hear, it is time for another speech by Hitler.

B-r-r-r-r . . .

The sibilant suck of the oil burner, the painful drop of the gauge . . . the red glow of the reluctant coal . . . the sputter and crackle of the firewood . . . the thumping of the mittens . . . the creaking wheels in snow . . . the iron bridge girders drawing into themselves from the cold . . . the graved pattern of frost on windows, and the bright little eyes that peek out the hole in the pane, worn by a smudgy hand, at the world too chill for even snowsuits . . . the train's shrill blast through the iced post-dawn haze . . . the ear muffs, the ski boots, the galoshes, and mufflers . . . the determinedly cheerful radio voice, "the temperature at 7:30 a. m. was 12 below zero" . . . B-r-r-r-r. . . .

La République as the Issue

General de Gaulle's statement in behalf of restoration of the French Republic could be one more step in the direction of eventual French unity, but it may be also an effort on General de Gaulle's part to regain some of the ground lost by the Fighting French at Casablanca.

When the hope of bringing French factions together was first discussed, the public was given to understand that General de Gaulle wished to confer on political as well as military problems with General Giraud but that the latter barred political questions. This seemed to preclude conference. But at Casablanca the two met, presumably on General Giraud's terms. Since then, General Giraud has been made political as well as military leader in North Africa.

Apparently General de Gaulle is now apprehensive over the possibility that moves will be made to submerge the Fighting French group in the system set up in North Africa. This might explain why he has chosen this moment to make his first categorical pledge to the ideal of the Republic in France.

In doing so, however, he has chosen a symbol around which most Frenchmen will one day rally, and to which the sympathies of Britons and Americans are strongly attached. His statement clarifies the position of the Fighting French and challenges General Giraud—who has been reported as opposed to the Republic—to make as unequivocal a pronouncement on his own aims. And since State Department policy has supported General Giraud against General de Gaulle, Americans may look to their diplomatic representatives in North Africa to help clarify the situation there at least to the extent that the de Gaullist position has been clarified.

Petrillo's Work Relief

Having been in the untenable position of striking for six months without stating his demands, James C. Petrillo now comes forth with a questionable plan under which members of the American Federation of Musicians may again make records.

The plan, which Mr. Petrillo somewhat naively insists is legal because unprecedented, simply provides that recording companies, juke box operators, and others engaged in various departments of the recording industry, pay a stipulated fee, the amount to be arrived at by negotiation, to Mr. Petrillo's union. The Union, in turn, will operate a sort of super WPA, giving work relief to members unemployed presumably because of the general substitution of loud speakers for live musicians.

This is a novel proposal. While one's sympathy must be extended to those individuals whose talent, training and experience is affected by the changes that invention has brought to the musical sphere, it is necessary to remark that this circumstance is not unique. Trades and professions have a high rate of obsolescence and change. Progress is inexorable.

While Mr. Petrillo may be entirely within his proper sphere in insisting that society should provide cushions for the shock, his plan for licenses and fees would only seek to support indefinitely an old system of work at the expense of a new. That is unrealistic, for the signs of the moment indicate that while the total number of musicians professionally employed may become fewer, the opportunities for the very highly skilled will be greater and vastly more rewarding financially. The trend is away from quantity and toward quality.

Furthermore, the question will inevitably arise whether this Caesar of music has shown marked capacity for administering such a broad social relief program as he has proposed.

The Bookshelf

Impregnable Redoubt

If anyone doubts the strength inherent in true democracy; if anyone needs to renew his faith in the power of this great force to order men's lives, let him read this heroic story of Norway's martyrdom and will to survive. We have not had a clearer, more complete or more authentic record of the events following the Nazi occupation.

According to Tor Myklebost in THEY CAME AS FRIENDS (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), Hitler, believing that the Norwegians as "true Aryans" needed only to be shown their future in the greater German Lebensraum, chose Norway as the "experimental field" for transplanting National Socialist ideas in foreign soil. But Hitler did not understand how ingrained democracy had become in Norwegian life. He also failed to measure the strength inherent in this system and to realize that democracy could survive even after the institutions created by the system had been destroyed.

One of the most amazing revelations in the book is how the nation in every phase of its life became unified, after the first confusion incident to the unexpectedness of the invasion had worn off and the first wave of pessimism arising from tremendous opposing odds had been met. Differences were forgotten in facing the common danger and a solid home front arose to oppose the enemy—solid except, of course, for Vidkun Quisling and his small band of "Nasjonal Samling" traitors. A system of "underground" communication seemed to spring up overnight.

In the attempt to Nazify the entire Norwegian system three methods were adopted. First, the so-called appeasement—"We come as friends"—attitude. Second, that of veiled threats, restrictive orders, imprisonment in jail or concentration camp, fines against individuals or communities. Finally, after both these methods had made the nation more determined and active in its resistance, came the resort to open terror.

Yet even this failed. As Mr. Myklebost points out, Hitler had not only come to a foreign land. "He had also ventured into a world that was entirely foreign to him." In Norway two completely different philosophies stared each other in the face, on the one side "power and compulsion," on the other "a people who still believe resolutely in freedom and justice and democracy," and who are willing to sacrifice everything rather than live without these rights.

Wherever the annals of free men are told, this heroic martyrdom of a free people will be held in deep and abiding reverence. To read this volume is to renew our faith in the democratic way of life. H. A. P.

Our Readers Say—

Let the Punishment Fit the Crime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wa'd some pow'r the giftie gie me to sentence each member of the farm bloc to sit in a corner and mix the coloring matter into oleomargarine, one pound at a time by hand, with a fork! R. B.

Waltham, Mass.

Making Army Life Tuneful

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor's co-operation in efforts to collect musical instruments for our boys in the service is greatly appreciated.

What would everyday life be like without music! It is one of the familiar things which helps life to seem normal to persons living under conditions far from normal. To be able to hear music is good—to be able to make it oneself is infinitely better. Remember the boy two houses down who used to fill the summer air with sharp or mournful sounds from his trumpet? He is many miles away from home now. Perhaps a bandmaster has those sounds under control, or perhaps the boy is able only to amuse himself or his buddies, but so long as he has his trumpet army life is a little brighter.

Unused musical instruments will skyrocket in morale value if donated to the Army. An instrument is a friend. G. V. M.

Waban, Mass.

On "The White Paper"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The White Paper explaining the steps by which the Axis nations involved the world in war clearly proves the guilt of Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war lords, but it likewise proves a sad degree of hesitation, appeasement, and failure to educate American public opinion on the part of the State Department.

For instance, public opinion here, according to the Gallup Poll, was willing to support embargoes and boycotts on Japan because of her assault on China for three years before the State Department actually did impose such embargoes. The State Department says in the White Paper that it joined in imposing embargoes on arms against Italy at the time of Mussolini's assault on Ethiopia. But Mussolini had plenty of arms; what his regime lacked was oil. And the Department failed to impose an oil embargo.

When the Axis made an assault on the Spanish Republic by helping to supply the Spanish rebels under Franco with arms and even men, the State Department joined in a fictitious nonintervention pact, which in practice prevented the Spanish Republic from getting arms from the democratic nations, but allowed the Spanish Fascists who were rebelling against the Republic to get all they needed from Germany and Italy.

It probably is true that large sections of American public opinion were not fully alive to the danger to world peace which was presented by the aggressive designs and the master race theories of the Nazis and the Japanese. But the State Department, instead of leading and educating American opinion to understand the danger on the basis of its more complete information, singularly failed in any endeavor to explain the situation to the general public.

On the contrary, it kept completely silent while the Dies Committee was trying to smear as Reds all those persons and organizations who were striving to arouse sentiment in favor of united action by democratic countries against the Nazi and Fascist menace. ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

One of the Decisive Battlefields

Jerries, Wogs—and a Bath at Bengasi

(From Duncan Rowe, American ambulance driver, in North Africa.)

With the Eighth Army in North Africa. Driving and sweating and grunting over the hills and deserts and stones of Libya. Forgetting, forgetting. Looking at the thousands of herded Italian and Jerry prisoners, wondering what kind of equipment they have, wondering if they're *really* like us. One day I found a Jerry prisoner who could speak English and we talked together, and soon a big swarm of Jerries were around listening and asking questions, (Americans are rare here), feeling of my trench coat and uniform and wanting to know where I got them; they have only summer uniforms (and greatcoats) and it gets very cold here at times. I told them about the German settlements in Indiana.

They are for the most part quite young and obviously bewildered. A couple of days ago we carried some from the Saar and from Austria—they spoke no English; so my paltry German made some communication possible, signs and eyes doing the rest.

* * *

Then there are the wog villages. The bazaars! Dirty wog shops, merchandise spread virtually under your feet, swarming with wogs, Nubian women, troops, Bedouins in scrounged [captured] Italian coats, pickpockets, screaming children, beggars, native police, clouds of flies, a plethora of odors—meat sizzling, dirty bodies and clothes, camels, donkeys, horses, the rich brown smell of fresh thick coffee.

And there is a continual din going on all the time because the system of buying is much different here. There is no set system of prices; you bargain for everything, like a Yankee trader. For instance, I am looking for a teapot—so I go into a shop and point at one and say, "I'll give you five piastres for that old thing." (I'll be willing to pay twenty.) Then the grizzled wog will shrug beneath his robes and act as though you had insulted him and say assuredly, "Maafeesh five piastres—seventy piastres." It is a great game and there are no rules and everything is bought and sold this way. Then you haggle with him and finally go up to seven piastres and perhaps he'll come down to sixty-six. But you don't act too interested and walk away; he calls you back with a triumphant grin and says sixty-five. But you say, Maafeesh, you don't want it any more, and walk away.

That is the first day. Then the same thing goes on for three or four days (if you have the time). You go to eleven ackers (slang for piastres, about 4 cents each—a hundred ackers to a pound) and he drops to forty-seven. Then you finally strike a bargain for 20 ackers and you both immediately lose interest in the sale because all of the fun is in the haggling. If you give the merchant the first price he asks, you will have spoiled his day. And the whole army bargains this way.

* * *

We learn a little Arabic, a little Italian, a little Egyptian, and call those robber wogs the vituperative names the army has created. And in spite of the dirty, lying, cheating, stealing wogs—you can't help liking them. They look upon their children playing and shouting in the streets with much the same memoried smile and sad joy that men everywhere do, and they move placidly along with their flocks of sheep and camels apparently unconcerned with the war—except when they try to get some stubborn donkeys across the road in the face of the ponderous streams of military traffic. There they stand switching and pushing and pulling and shouting wog swear words at the little grayish brown creatures; then suddenly the donkeys take it in mind to go and they scurry across the road.

Another familiar sight is that of the Bedouin on a white horse, decked out in colorful robes and holding his young son in front, and his horse dashes proudly along, while behind on a tiny donkey his wife rides all hooded and face shaded in the native motif.

The Eighth Army men have set their organized machines in the midst of desert-loving nomads, and there is a striking kaleidoscopic effect. The Eighth Army dreams of England and is very slow to sympathize with such different cultural patterns; and in spite of themselves the fighting men forget the issues and significance of the war, sink a little deeper into the anarchy of the desert, make a recurring passionate attempt to tie dreams, self, society, the past, the future, together—and, failing, return to the present of the desert. . . .

* * *

And this is the Eighth Army: Troops floundering night after night in mud and water, clothes and blankets soaked for days, rained out for weeks; the wracking noise of barrage; or again Tommies singing sentimental songs at night as they rumble along in lorries, and they are "browned-off," ill-fed, tired, singing "We'll Meet Again Some Sunny Day."

And this Eighth Army crowds into trenches, crowds at the canteen, clusters and talks in groups. They fondle pictures and letters, struggle to remember, to keep contact. And the desert swallows up something of them. For where are the armies of yesterday? Where the 10,000 Persians of Siwa, the armies of Actium, the legions of Vespasian, the troops of Napoleon? Where are they? Armies and war are not for print and history and glib generalizations of inert society. Our memories and prayers are useless to them. . . .

(Later) I think I was a little "browned-off" when I wrote most of the above. It's amazing what a difference a new day, a hot shower (at a mobile bath unit in Bengasi), and a talking, laughing night with a couple of Scots and tankmen can make. Besides, I received a lot of mail since then that was a long time catching up with me. I enclose some snapshots of Tobruk and a few flowers. The desert is covered with them this morning. DUNCAN

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly—Ruskin.

A Noble Book

A noble Book; all men's Book! It is our first, oldest statement of the never-ending Problem—man's destiny, and God's ways with him here in this earth. — CARLYLE, speaking of the Bible, in "Heroes and Hero-Worship."

The Wide Horizon

For a Christian Peace

By Francis B. Sayre
Special Assistant to the Secretary of State

In an address in Washington

What is the task of the Christian today?

Obviously, America's first task is the winning of the war. . . . The war demands sacrifice—sacrifice on a scale such as we have not begun to make as yet. There is nothing too much that we can give. The time has gone by when we can afford to count the cost. If we can keep our freedom and the power to hand down to our children a civilization resting upon Christian fundamentals, nothing else matters very much.

Christians are vitally and tremendously concerned with the making of the peace. It must be a Christian peace. No other kind of peace will prove lasting.

God created this a moral world. . . . Only attitudes and activities consonant with God's moral ends can succeed. Economic systems built upon our selfish disregard of the needs and happiness of other human beings cannot ultimately endure. . . . Social orders based upon exploitation of others, upon class warfare, upon intolerance, will surely go to pieces. International relations resting upon nothing but material force will crack and fall to ruin under the relentless operation of His moral law. God cannot be frustrated. . . .

* * *

A Christian peace demands, first, the elimination of the old conception of balance of power—a conception premised upon each nation's complete self-sufficiency and utter unconcern with the welfare of other nations or with humanity. The Christian conception of human brotherhood will take its place. . . . This means the setting up after the war of an international control and limitation of the building of armaments. Toward this great end America must assume a responsible leadership.

A Christian peace demands, secondly, that the peace treaty shall not be based upon the exploitation of human beings—white or black or brown or yellow—either in colonial or other areas in Europe or Asia or Africa or America. No peace based upon a policy of exploitation can be a stable one and no arrangement or treaty which denies or cripples human freedom, for which humanity has fought and bled and died since the beginning of history, can be enduring.

Thirdly, a Christian peace will be based upon economic freedom. If in each country selfish blocs of producers, in the interest of obtaining artificially maintained prices for their own products, press continually for heightened trade barriers so as to exclude foreign competition, the result will be the strangulation of international trade which constitutes the very lifeblood of modern industrialized nations. . . . A Christian peace will be built upon the suppression of discriminatory and anti-social practices in the field of international trade and finance.

* * *

What profoundly concerns you and me is that we cannot leave the task to statesmen alone—even to Christian statesmen. The redemption of a civilization depends upon something far more fundamental than outward form or enacted law or paper programs. Statesmanship unsupported by the people cannot build a new world. All that statesmanship can do is to point the way. The actual achievement of a new world depends, in the last analysis, upon the deep convictions and hearts' desires and efforts of the great rank and file of common people throughout the country—on the farms and in the factories and in the market places. . . .

The world everywhere around us is dark with suffering and tragedy—because men have been building on false foundations. . . .

Until humanity comes to believe in the principles of Christ and to build upon them, no possible economic programs or social reforms or political arrangements or international conventions—no amount of good will or peaceful desire or progress of the arts and sciences—ever can build a civilization which will satisfy the insistent needs of humanity. First things must come first. . . .

The time seems ripe. But first the groundwork must be prepared. . . .

We must burn away the pessimism and discouragement and disillusionment of the present world with glad new hope based upon a reasonable and a reassuring faith. We must bind up bleeding wounds and heal the brokenhearted. We must impart to little groups and through them to the world a new and burning vision. And, finally, with God's help, we must set about building a new world.

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